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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

League Exposes Chaco War

Peace Powers Arm the Killers

Roosevelt Calls for Home Aid

Venice Sees Art Turn Realist

Wallace Threat Stirs Wheat

Boston's Flag Flies in Athens

GENEVA sees the League of Nations open its 79th session by revealing to the world an almost unbelievable situation in the bloody war between Paraguay and Bolivia. The two peoples, wiping each other out of existence in the Gran Chaco district, are shown to have no arms factories of their own, but to carry on their battles with armored cars, machine guns, flame projectors and many hideous modern devices supplied them systematically by American and European countries. Many of the nations that signed the call to arbitration which the belligerents refused are supplying and transporting arms to them. The League commission finds this "singularly pitiless and horrible" war holds no hope of military victory for either side—It is senseless slaughter with the only profits going to the outside makers of arms.

* * *

The League's report is nothing short of an indictment of present civilization. While signing non-aggression pacts, urging disarmament and protesting devotion to peace, the nations freely allow their munition makers to do a huge business in supplying the means of slaughter. The world, if sufficiently aroused, may now forget reducing arms while it wipes out arms makers. Fighting peoples are shown not to be patriots, but merely fighting puppets—They serve not ideals, but the crafty men who sell them instruments of death.

* * *

Congress receives a message from President Roosevelt urging government insurance of financing for the building and repairing of homes. He describes his program as a twofold one which would add to employment and "provide tangible, useful wealth in a form for which there is great social and economic need." Mortgage insurance would provide for loans on newly constructed houses up to 80 per cent of their value, on existing houses up to 60 per cent—Thus launches another great social experiment, this time in the arresting name of home.

* * *

Venice sees King Victor Emmanuel open an exhibit of contemporary painting and sculpture that shows the trend in the world's thinking. At this biennial display in the ancient home of art 15 nations are represented by the work of 1300 artists. The 4000 pieces shown register definitely abandonment of the symbolism that has distinguished post-war art and a return to realism. The Italians appear to lead, but the trend is universal. Exaggerations have surfeited—Suffering inevitably sets the world-heart in search of the simple and true.

* * *

Canada and the United States approve something like a new deal in the matter of atoning for crime. Edmonton, Alta., discovers that its respected builder, James L. Fahey, who has a wife and three bright children, is really Frank Grigware, American train robber, who escaped Leavenworth prison and a life sentence in 1910. Organizations and neighbors hasten to testify to the man's good character and faithful years. Attorney-General Cummings orders extradition dropped. Grigware has obviously repented and reformed—And that's the most a prison could hope to make a man do.

* * *

London sees the World Wheat Conference return to its failing labors under Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's warning that the United States will resort to dumping unless the export nations get together. The American threat is seen as aimed squarely at Argentina, whose failure to coöperate broke down the quota agreement. All the nations thus endangered will strive to bring Argentina into line. It sound like the old, old story—Everybody willing to agree provided he can have his own way.

* * *

St. Andrews, Scotland, sees the Walker Cup handed to a winning American golf team for the eighth successive time. Capt. Francis Ouimet receives the trophy for return across the Atlantic outside the windows of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club. The United States, in winning by a score of 9 to 2, captures three of the four foursomes and six of the eight singles. The British win one singles and one doubles and halve another of the singles. Superb golf adds a zest to outdoor sports—And another zest to international good will.

* * *

Boston is pleased to learn by cable that its city flag flies, along with the Greek flag, from the balcony of the Mayor's office in Athens. Harris J. Booras, Boston attorney and president of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, presents the flag as a token from Mayor Mansfield after 500 members of his organization have toured Greece. Happy congratulations are exchanged. The two cities have a close bond through their cultural interests—Ancient Athens means almost as much to Boston as it does to modern Athens.

Boston Chamber Trains Guns On $63,000,000 Plan to Own Its Electric Light System

Economy Argument Is Heard, With Query as to What Would Remain to Run Rest of City; New Hampshire Legislature Meets on Liquor Control

Ever alert against socialistic experiments, Boston's powerful Chamber of Commerce today trained its artillery against legislation that would allow Boston to spend $63,000,000 to own and operate its own electric light plant. Its biggest weapon was marked "economy." Boston might borrow $63,000,000 to run its electric light system, but it wouldn't have money enough left with which to run the rest of the city, Mr. Claude L. Allen, the Chamber's counsel, said in substance.

Mr. Allen shot figures at the legislative committee on municipal finance, hearing this issue.

Taxpayers this year must scrape together $12,000,000 for debt and interest compared with $7,800,000 in 1929. These charges represent $6 on the 1934 tax rate as against $3.20 on the 1929 rate. These figures, Mr. Allen contended, furnish unanswerable argument for those who would set Boston up in the power business, thereby increasing its debt 50 per cent.

Neither did the Edison Electric Illuminating Company approve of the legislation. In aggrieved tones, Mr. F. M. Ives, general consul for the Edison, told the committee the company's property would be confiscated, that the company had no opportunity to present its case and that the company is not overflowing with "milk and honey" as reported.

Florid Mr. Francis E. Kelly, former city councilor, advocate of the bill, provided a pugilistic prologue to the meeting. Threatened with eviction, Mr. Kelly made such an effective windmill of himself that the officers decided not to tilt with this particular windmill. Mr. Kelly who came to heckle, remained to heckle.

City Affairs

Purely Voluntary

Stung by the apparent refusal of county, school and police departmental officials to coöperate in city economy efforts, Mayor Mansfield today announced that he will ask

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Public Education To Play Big Part In New Economy

Must, Report Says, Adjust Methods of Teaching to Changed Order

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 14—The new economy which is emerging in the United States promises Americans economic security and greater opportunity for richer personal development than was possible under the individualistic economy of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, according to the report of the social studies commission of the American Historical Association, made public today.

Today's report is the second installment of a series of six which will be published later in the week.

Discussing the relationship between the new economy and education, the report declares that continued emphasis in education on the traditional values of economic individualism and acquisitiveness will "intensify the conflicts, contradictions, maladjustments and perils of the transition" between the era of laissez faire and collectivism.

The efficient functioning of the emerging economy, it continues, demands a "frank recognition that the old order is passing, that a new order is rising, and that knowledge of realities and capacity to cooperate are indispensable to the development and even the perdurance of American society."

Adjustment of Education

Organized public education in the United States, the commission writes, if it is to "fulfill its social obligations," must adjust its objectives, its curriculum and its methods of teaching to the requirements of the emerging integrated order.

To justify its maintenance, the school must recognize the new order and equip the coming generation to "coöperate effectively" in an increasingly interdependent society, the report says, and to live rationally within its limitations and possibilities, for the rational use of the new leisure "requires a cultural equipment which will give strength and harmony to society instead of weakness and discord."

"Educators stand today between two great philosophies of social economy," the report continues, "the one representing the immediate past and fading out in actuality, an individualism in economic theory which has become hostile in practice to the development of individuality for great masses of the people and threatens the survival of American society; the other representing and anticipating the future on the basis of actual trends—the future already coming into reality, a collectivism which may permit the widest development of personality or lead to a bureaucratic tyranny destructive of ideals of popular democracy and cultural freedom."

Education Can Ease Strain

Should education fail to recognize the new order and continue to emphasize individualism in economy, the commission holds, it will only serve to increase the accompanying social tensions. But if it organizes a program which harmonizes with the facts of a closely integrated society, it will "ease the strains of the transition taking place in actuality."

The commission declares that it is "peculiarly imperative" in a society moving toward economic planning and control to make some affirmation of human values in education, and emphasizes the desirability of an economy "managed in the interests of the masses, as distinguished from any class of bureaucracy."

"The supreme purpose of education in the United States," the report concludes, "in addition to the development of rich and many-sided personalities, is the preparation of the rising generation to enter the society now coming into being through thought, ideal, and knowledge, rather than through coercion, regimentation, and ignorance, and to shape the form of that society in accordance with American ideals of popular democracy and personal liberty and dignity."

Drunken Driving Menace Increases In Massachusetts

Higher Insurance Rates Threatened With Added Carelessness

A threat of higher motor insurance rates today followed the Registrar of Motor Vehicles' report that drunken drivers were turning Massachusetts highways into a rendezvous for carelessness and destruction.

Responding to this challenge, the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety hailed drunken driving as an influence promising to stir the public out of a clinging apathy over mounting motor tolls.

Safety officials awoke this morning to face the glaring figure of 135 car operators convicted in the last seven days of driving after drinking.

In contrast to this, only eight persons were sent to jail for the offense.

Regrettable Increases

Also entered in Registrar Morgan T. Ryan's records is a 33 per cent jump in drunken driving since Jan. 1. In April the increase was nearly 64 per cent over the same month last year.

The Registrar also notes a 25 per cent rise in highway injured and about 3 per cent more killed.

A notable increase in hit-and-run cases is laid to drunken drivers.

"The threat of drunken driving to public safety," said Registrar Ryan, "is now multiplied by a potential drain on the public purse. Higher insurance rates necessarily accompany greater road risks. The drunken driver havoc should stir the public and other agencies to support safety on the roads."

In other parts of New England the man who drinks both on foot and behind the wheel invited public action over the week-end.

Salem decided to follow Swampscott in compiling lists of habitual offenders to whom liquor must not be sold. But as Mr. John C. Harkins, city marshal, said today, "There is no reason why someone else cannot buy liquors for these offenders."

Concerned

Other communities reported plans being advanced to keep the habitual drunkard from the uncontrolled use of liquor now allowed by law. Everett has a problem of its own—that of gangsters who find liquor dispensing establishments convenient places to openly display their firearms.

Figures are now being compiled in this city which the police say will show an alarming increase in drunkenness. Boston likewise notes a 40 per cent increase in drunkenness since Jan. 1.

Demands for liquors in Portland, Maine, have reached the point where alcohol, mixed with cheap ingredients and sold as whisky is found profitable by racketeers. The authorities raided a place yesterday, seizing equipment capable of "big business" along these "faked" lines.

Following nine fatalities on the road in Hartford, Conn., within the last 36 hours, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles Michael A. Connor, issued an appeal for greater care in driving.

U.S. Seeks a Second Cuban President for Extradition

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 14—Police and federal agents here are searching for Gen. Alberto Herrera, president ad interim of Cuba, following the overthrow of President Machado, on an extradition warrant issued by United States Commissioner Garrett W. Cutter.

The warrant was issued at the request of Señor Pablo Suarez, Cuban consul-general in New York and charges murder. No specifications are given. This is the second extradition warrant issued for one-time presidents of Cuba who are in exile in the United States, the first being for Señor Machado.

Congress Gets Housing Plans It 'Must' Pass

President Sends Message Calling for Vast Outlay for Homes

Quick Action Sought

Scheme Is Based on Private Loans Partly Insured by New Federal Agency

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 14—President Roosevelt today placed on the "must" list of legislation to be passed this session, a national housing program involving the establishment of a new emergency federal corporation to stimulate employment and "produce tangible, useful wealth."

In a long-awaited message to Congress he outlined a four-point program the groundwork for which, he told the legislators, "must" be laid down "before Congress adjourns its present session." This involves modernization, repair, new construction, insurance of mortgages, insurance for investments in building and loan associations, and incorporation of mortgage associations under "strict federal supervision to increase the amount of mortgage funds available."

Shortly after the message was read Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, introduced the Administration bill in the Senate, thereby assuming responsibility for its legislative career in the upper chamber. It gave the name of Home Credit Insurance Corporation to the new agency—thus adding the symbol HCIC to the alphabet soup and provided it should have a capitalization of $200,000,000 as a base for a great pyramid of new housing credit.

Result of Long Study

The program is the result of months of careful study by all agencies of the Government involved in the recovery movement. While employment relief and stimulus to capital goods industries are the primary objectives, the excuse given for this new departure in federal recovery efforts is that "many of our houses are in a decadent condition and not fit for human habitation."

Thus the Federal Government is putting its credit behind the improvement of American housing conditions in the hope that it will provide the employment which NRA, PWA, and the other emergency agencies have failed to create.

Subsequently it became apparent that while the consumers goods industries were feeling the impetus of recovery efforts, the basic capital goods industries were lagging far behind and constituting a dead weight on recovery which might eventually wreck everything gained

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Paris Crowds Cheer Veterans on Parade; Clash With Reds

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, May 14—A gigantic procession of patriotic and Royalist organizations marched through Paris yesterday in honor of Joan of Arc. Considerable significance is attached here to the fact that crowds watching the parade cheered enthusiastically the 15,000 well-trained troops of the "fiery cross," a veterans' political organization, which played an important part in the riots last February.

At the same time the powerful National Union of War Veterans, at its annual convention, restated its demands for vigorous reform of the state and of the electoral system, and adopted a resolution rejecting any further disarmament under existing European conditions.

Some rioting broke out when a number of veterans who were Socialists and Communists, clashed with Royalists and police. The opposing forces came to blows when the Nationalists tried to interrupt the demonstration. The police soon restored order, however, and the veterans were able to continue their parade in protest against pension cuts and the Government's failure to clean up the administration faster after the Stavisky scandal.

The Monitor Index

Monday, May 14, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11

Financial News—Pages 8 and 9

News of Sports—Page 10

Features

The Children's Page 6

The Home Forum 7

A Fathomless Peace
[With Dutch Translation]

Weather 11

Events Tonight 11

Radio Time-Table 11

Daily Features 13

Editorials 14

Things Present

What a business! Manufacturers making a nice profit on their fellow countrymen's extinction. The first editorial suggests that something can be done about the arms hawker's fat dividends.

It is usually sufficient to state merely that Odell Shepard is back on the Home Forum Page. The readers can be depended on to do the rest.

Another Parable of Safed the Sage graces the inside back page.

Another installment of "Ginger, Treeza, and the Heroes" story will be welcomed by the youngsters. Children's Page.

And Things to Come

Another article in the "Improving Your Golf" series will appear tomorrow.

Tuesday's regular features include: Home Building and Gardening Page, Progress in Education Page, and more Facts About the Bible.

Out Over the Atlantic

Underwood — Capt. George Pond — Lieut. Cesare Sabelli — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York Fliers Off on Straight Flight for Rome

Former Navy Pilot and Italian Hope to Do It in 40 Hours

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 14 (AP)—Capt. George R. Pond and Lieut. Cesare Sabelli soared away from Floyd Bennett Field at 6:24 a. m., eastern standard time, today with the announced intention of reaching Rome without a stop. They said their large orange and maroon monoplane could make the 4500-mile flight in about 40 hours.

Captain Pond, a former Navy flier, and Lieutenant Sabelli, one-time Italian war ace, had been planning the flight for months. They had hoped originally to make the attempt last fall but abandoned the idea because of unfavorable weather.

Their plane, Leonardo da Vinci, with 680 gallons of gasoline, carried enough fuel to last more than 40 hours.

Weather reports indicated favorable winds, but noted a low pressure area over the north Atlantic Coast which the fliers said they would fly over.

They set a course over Cape Race, Newfoundland, and the great circle route. If the weather turns bad, they said, they may abandon the attempt to make Rome and land in France or Spain.

The Leonardo da Vinci is powered with a Wright J6 motor, capable of developing 300 horse power. It has a maximum speed of 150 miles per hour and a cruising speed of 120 miles.

The fliers are carrying a wireless receiver and have made arrangements for hourly weather reports.

Rome Ready for Fliers

ROME, May 14 (AP)—The Italian Air Ministry, notified by the Washington Embassy that Capt. George R. Pond and Lieut. Cesare Sabelli are flying the Atlantic from Brooklyn to Rome today placed at the disposition of the fliers the civil airport, the Littorio, and the Ciampino military airport. The fliers are expected to reach here around 3:30 a. m. Wednesday (9:30 p. m. Tuesday E. S. T.).

Drastic Control Over Arms In Gran Chaco War Zone Proposed by League Board

Chaos Caused by Strife of Bolivia and Paraguay Reported to Geneva—Draft Treaty Rejected by Both Nations—Conflict Called 'Pitiless'

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, May 14—Charges by the Chaco commission of the League of Nations that the supply of flame projectors, armored cars, machine guns and other automatic modern arms to Bolivia and Paraguay is being continued by American and European countries caused the League Council concern at today's opening of the seventy-ninth session.

The commission, in its report published Saturday, appealed to League members, 19 American nations, including the United States, that signed the declaration of Aug. 3, 1932, calling on the two disputants to accept arbitration, and all signatories of the Kellogg pact to end the export of arms and rigidly control their transit and traffic. The report points out that without foreign arms the war could not go on, since neither Bolivia nor Paraguay produces arms.

Definite proposals of report include a clause in the draft treaty for settlement of the dispute whereby the two governments in conflict would undertake not to acquire arms or other war matériel during a period when the armies would be limited to 5000 men each. The League Council would have power during this period to authorize increase of an army or armaments if either party to the dispute established this necessity.

The draft treaty was rejected by both Bolivia and Paraguay. Meanwhile a war described by the commission as "a singularly pitiless and horrible one" continues. Soldiers are fighting in the bush far from the centers of population under an excessively trying climate. Care of the wounded is difficult.

Behind the lines, the commission's report continues, both countries are growing poorer and the future appears darker and darker.

Young men are at the front, universities closed and "the Chaco war represents a veritable catastrophe to the advance of civilization in that part of America."

Since agreement between the parties is not an immediate prospect, the commission urges other states to prevent acquisition of arms owing to the increased seriousness of this "inhuman, criminal" war. Control of exports by producing countries and transport by neighboring states are offered as the most effective measure at the moment, pending a substantive solution of the controversy.

The Council meeting was secret this morning. The Chaco dispute is definitely on the agenda with a Mexican representative as rapporteur. It is expected that the Council will wait for the governments to reply to the commission's report, which has been telegraphed to them.

Meanwhile one question is being asked here. Is it right to prevent arms reaching the injured party to a dispute as well as the aggressor? It is remembered how the British decision to forbid export of arms to China as well

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Snuffing Out Oil Well Fire Big Thrill For Crowds at Tulsa Petroleum Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., May 14—Nearly 30,000 oil men and spectators yesterday saw the second day's program of the International Oil Exposition and Congress, climaxed by a thrilling exhibit of extinguishing a flaming oil well which blazed 100 to 110 feet into the sky.

The burning well, artificially prepared as near actual conditions as possible, was snuffed out by a charge of nitroglycerine placed by Mr. M. M. Kinley, world-renowned oil well fire-fighter. The veteran waited until the gas-fed blaze had consumed the derrick, then waded into the flames in an asbestos suit, protected also all the while by spraying water. He cleared the débris and set the nitro charge, then came out to detonate the explosive, which made a vacuum long enough to squelch the roaring flames.

The 150-foot shaft of flame was made possible by natural gas through a large pipe under extremely high pressure. The entire 20-acre exposition grounds and surrounding territory was brightly illuminated by the blaze.

Earlier in the day visitors saw a re-enactment of how the first oil well in America was drilled. A replica of the Drake well, drilled near Titusville, Penna., in 1859, stands in the center of the exposition grounds. Engineers used the same Drake tools and methods in showing the throngs how Col. Edwin Drake reached a depth of 69 feet to find oil first in America.

The second day was dedicated in honor of the oil producing areas of Great Falls and Billings, Mont., Gallup, Roswell and Carlsbad, N. M., and Findlay, Ohio.

Another high spot of the day, besides sight-seeing of the more than $10,000,000 worth of displays, included a stunt exhibition of a 1911 Curtiss pusher model airplane by Pilot Billy Parker, manager of the Aviation Division of the Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla.

The opening day ceremony, Saturday, saw approximately 11,000 in attendance for an international flag ceremony, welcoming foreign visitors from 12 nations and republics, and Americans from every oil producing sector in the nation.

Yemen Fighting Ends As Truce Is Signed

JIDDAH, Arabia, May 14 (AP)—Peace settled over southwestern Arabia today after months of bitter fighting between the conquering forces of Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, and the Imam Yahya, ruler of Yemen.

An armistice was agreed upon, it was announced officially here, on terms laid down by King Ibn Saud. His armies are in control of most of Yemen.

Envoys were reported meeting to plan a permanent peace at Taif, Arabia—5500 feet up in the Hejaz Mountains—where King Ibn Saud has been directing his armies by radio from his marble palace.

The Imam Yahya apparently decided to agree to King Ibn Saud's peace terms in view of reports of the simultaneous advance upon Yemen's fortresslike capital, Sana, of three Saudian armies.

Hostilities had been centered in the mountainous, 100-mile stretch between Hodeidah and Sana.

U. S. Firms Aiding Reich To Arm in Air

Export of Engines Rises Rapidly—Planes Also Made in Germany

Situation Presents Disturbing Factors

Washington Cannot Prevent Trade Unless Military Intention Is Proved

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 14—Very high official circles here know that American firms are taking a preponderant part in providing Germany with armaments in the air. At present Washington sees no legal action that it can take to prevent private concerns from making these sales, but it is no secret that these very official circles regard the situation as thoroughly disturbing.

For, as a result of the airplane motors which are pouring into the Reich from the United States, there to be fitted into planes in Germany's largest airplane and automobile factories, and whole planes of American design made under license in Germany, it is forecast that the country will be completely rearmed in the air by 1936. Official information from Berlin, sent under closest secrecy, seems to have established this point to the satisfaction of the American Government.

France last week protested to Great Britain against sale of war matériel to Germany, but has not yet objected officially to Washington. Whether this failure proceeds from the fact that American participation in Germany's rearming is only now uncovered, and is not yet fully known to the French secret service, or whether Paris has some unseen reason for withholding its protest, is not known here.

What Official Reports Show

Part of the evidence for this grave charge is factual, and open for anybody to read. The more significant part is based on information from Germany, sent from official American sources there, but which is held confidential in Washington by the important officials who have received it.

First for the available factual data, taken from monthly Department of Commerce reports:

In January, 1933—just before Herr Hitler came to office—American export of airplane engines to Germany came to $1600 for the month, with an additional $10,943 for parts and accessories. This modest sum, obviously, would scarcely repair one big plane.

One year later, in January, 1934, American manufacturers shipped 37 engines, at $189,488. An inccrease of 11,800 per cent.

In February, the United States sent 38 engines, at $184,942, and $138,053 worth of accessories.

In March, for which figures are just out, American firms shipped 47 engines at $249,480. An increase of 20 per cent between the consecutive months.

Thus, in the first quarter of 1934, the eRich acquired 112 American airplane engines, at an average price of some $5500 apiece. The yearly total on this average—overlooking possible increase indicated by the March figure—would be 448.

This export is a good deal more than American manufacturers shipped to all the rest of the world with the exception of the Soviet Union. Russia took about a third as many as Germany did. China, which is buying airplanes steadily, took one-sixth as many as Germany did in March.

Planes Studied for Duplication

Germany has a thriving aircraft industry of its own, and has turned out outstanding planes. Luft Hansa, flying German planes, is one of the finest passenger lines in the world. Also, information from Germany, officially transmitted and now in the proper hands in Washington, declares that many American representatives are in the Reich assisting in manufacture there, under patent, of American planes. The Pratt & Whitney Company, whose chief business, it was testified the other day before a congressional committee, is engines for military purposes, have three representatives in Berlin and are said to be doing a rushing business. Several leading men from the United Aircraft & Transport Corporation are now in Berlin. The Bayerische Motoren Werke, which under the republic made motors and motor cycles, is now manufacturing Pratt & Whitney engines under license.

The bulk of exports of American engines, however, are said to be from Pratt & Whitney. The essential parts are better made in the United States, it is said. Another subsidiary of United Aircraft, the Boeing Airplane Company, has sent several sample machines to Germany, which were taken apart and studied for purposes of duplication. They are heavy, powerful machines.

Curtiss - Wright Corporation, Sperry Corporation, and the Douglas Aircraft Company are also participating, according to the same American source in Berlin.

It is perhaps impossible to prove that any of these craft are for military purposes. One cannot tell an engine intended for a bomber, from an engine intended for passenger transport. Any evidence that the Versailles Treaty, and the separate American-German treaty, are being violated is presumptive.

New Strikes Begin As Old Are Settled In Many Districts

Strikes broke out in the meat packing industry yesterday as harassed mediators sought to settle the numerous walkouts in other fields. One man was killed in Illinois in what police said was a quarrel resulting from the long-smouldering miners' controversy.

The Pacific coast, scene of disorders Saturday when striking longshoremen brushed with police, was quiet. In Galveston, Texas, nonunion men loaded a Clyde-Mallory Lines steamer under police protection while union longshoremen stood by. Negotiators apparently still were far apart in efforts to settle the "peaceful holiday" of 3600 Butte copper miners and engineers who have been out a week in efforts to obtain higher wages In the Seminole oil field of Oklahoma 853 striking employees of the Sinclair Oil Company returned to work today while Dr. George W. Stocking of the Federal Petroleum Labor Policy Board seeks mediation regarding wages and union recognition.

Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L. warned in Washington that unless the striking workers of the Fisher body plant at Flint, Mich., won their demands, other strikes might occur in the automotive field.

Mr. Jay J. Griffin, organizer for the Mechanics Educational Society of America, said today that a committee would leave Detroit for Washington tomorrow to protest what he termed the "locking out" of several hundred members of the Ford Motor Company.

Mr. Ralph A. Lind of the Cleveland Regional Labor Board successfully negotiated settlement of a strike of the 600 bakers and bakery truck drivers at Akron

Cleveland motorists, hampered for a month by a strike of 2000 gasoline filling station attendants, had to drive to neighboring cities to fill up gas tanks. Settlement of the strike is being sought in Washington.

New York Ships Tied Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 14—Loading of four coastwise steamships of the Clyde-Mallory Lines was tied up here today following a strike of 1000 longshoremen. The workers demand recognition of their union, the International Longshoremen's Association, and higher wages. The NRA Regional Labor Board is attempting to act as mediator.

Congress Starts on Last Lap By Tabulating 'Must' Bills In Preparation for Wind-Up

National Recovery Enters Middle Phase With Many Restrictions Smoothed Away—Former Opponents of Codes Now Come to Their Rescue

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 14—Today was the beginning of the last lap of the 1934 session of the Seventy-third Congress, and with it of an important middle phase of the New Deal.

For the President completed his last appropriation message, which will go to Congress tomorrow; legislators have tabulated "must" bills on their calendars and are figuring adjournment dates sometime early in June with more precision and confidence than hitherto; the country knows that little sensational new legislation is to be expected, that soon Congress will be on its way home to its hustings, and a new and possible less inhibited aspect of national recovery will be underway.

However, the President's vigorous message preparing a national housing and renovizing campaign was a fitting sprint with which to start the last lap. And in the foreign field, as the opening of a critical Geneva session coupled with the tense war debts situation, there was no sign of a let up.

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Silver Threads Among the Debts: Inevitably the proposal has come forward that the forthcoming war debts installment, already shrouded in doubt and obscurity, should be paid in silver. Senator Elmer Thomas (D.), Oklahoma, whose interest in silver is that of an inflationist, announces that he will introduce an amendment to the silver bill now under preparation, authorizing the Government to accept June 15 installments of war debts in silver at the rate of 50 cents an ounce.

Senator Thomas claimed that the only way for nations to pay in full the $174,000,000 due next month is with silver. "They can't pay in gold because they don't have it, and they can't pay in goods because we won't accept 'em," he said.

Little outright opposition to the proposal was evident. Ardent silverites do not regard the step as a particular gain. They are more interested in the acquisition of American silver by the Government and its acceptance as 25 per cent of the national metallic reserve. But in so far as purchase of silver abroad by foreign governments, and its removal from the market thereby, would lessen the supply of overhanging silver and increase prices, they are in favor.

The Administration and the State Department likewise exhibit no great enthusiasm and no great opposition. Payment of the debt by Great Britain in silver was an appreciable bonus for the British. They got their silver at probably a good bit under 30 cents an ounce, and transferred it to Washington for 50 cents an ounce. On this occasion, Britain could still draw on its Indian reserves of silver, acquired long ago at a low price and would profit thereby. Other debtors could buy silver at the market price, over 30 cents and still make a tidy discount.

But that this privilege will persuade debtors to make full payment, or even token payments, is seriously questioned here. The tide toward default, new or continued, seem still strong. The concession, however, is about the only weakening on the debts issue which the inflexible Congress has ever been willing to make and is thus seen as a potential, if minor, easing of the situation.

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The Traveling Roosevelts: The Roosevelts, like many other families, are laying plans for their summer vacations.

Tentative plans now are as follows: The President will take his two younger sons, Franklin Jr. and John, with him on a cruise to the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, via the Panama Canal to Hawaii, landing in Seattle, Wash., and stopping on the way back to Washington to see some of the great power dams and other projects being built in the West.

Mrs. Roosevelt will meet her husband and sons in Seattle, and come across the country with them. What she will do while they are away still remains vague, she says. If her new granddaughter born in Fort Worth, Texas, last week, has not been here before that time, she will go to see her. Mr. Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico, when he was a guest at the White House last week, extended an invitation to Mrs. Roosevelt to visit him and his wife. She said she would "adore" to go, but told him she can't decide now.

If Franklin Jr. succeeds in staying on the Harvard freshman crew, the President will go to New London, Conn., to see him row against Yale just before he leaves on his cruise. He will spend a night or two at his Hyde Park home and set sail from there on June 26.

But as Mrs. Roosevelt says, "Everything is always, 'if.'" One of the biggest "ifs" is whether Congress will get away in time. Last year it held him in suspense until it adjourned just a few hours before he planned to start on a cruise to Campobello Island with his sons.

♪ ♪ ♪

Stock Market Fetters: So devastating was the defeat of the Wall Street lobby when the Senate voted 62 to 13 for the stock market control bill last Saturday that extreme regulationists now expect to have everything their own way—even to the extent of a rigid 45 per cent margin requirement.

This feature of the bill is still unsettled. As passed by the House the bill carried the fixed margin provisions whereas the Senate bill had a flexible feature. Other important differences between the two is over whether the Federal Trade Commission or an independent agency shall administer the bill. The Senate toned the original bill down with the flexible and independent commission features when the strength of the Wall Street lobby was feared.

But now the bill goes back to the House for a vote on whether to accept the Senate changes or stand firm—and the prediction is that it will stand very firm indeed. If this results, the differences will then go to conferences where it is now considered highly possible that the extremists will win out. They are no longer afraid of an opposition which can muster only 13 votes in the Senate. And they intend to have their own way in everything.

The margin requirement is the real issue. Wall Street apparently prefers the independent commission on the theory that its membership might conceivably be more sympathetic than the trade commission would be. They know already from experience with the Securities Act how the Trade Commission would behave. But the thing they are really bitter about it the 45 per cent margin requirement. With that in the bill they can see no good in it. Indications are that what they fear most will soon be upon them.

♪ ♪ ♪

Commodity Markets Next! No sooner was passage of the stock market control bill assured by the Senate's surprising indorsement than plans were promptly made to drive a companion measure to regulate commodity exchanges through in its wake. Chairman Jones of the House Agriculture Committee expects to obtain a House vote on the measure during the week. In the meantime his committee has voted to include cotton under its terms, completing the list of agricultural produce exchanges which will soon feel the same rigid grip of federal control which is about to invade the stock markets. Little opposition is expected to the commodities regulation measure.

♪ ♪ ♪

Who wants the NRA? At least 3000 tailors, dyers and cleaners apparently do, despite the fact that their trades have been notorious for widespread chiseling and code violation. NRA officials admit that compliance in these trades probably doesn't average above 10 per cent.

And yet when high NRA officials intimated last week that they were planning to dump all service trade industries overboard at the earliest possible opportunity—on the ground that their codes couldn't be enforced—they stirred up an unexpected hornet's nest of protests.

By this morning the pile of telegrams from tailors, dry cleaners and dyers alone had passed the 3000 mark and more were coming in all the time. They were unanimous in saying the concerns had benefited by code provisions and that abandonment would force many of them to shut down. Which provides one of those perplexing paradoxes of the new deal that continue to make it interesting. Cleaners and dyers protested against the code in the beginning on the ground that it would force many out of business. Now an equal number protest against its abandonment on exactly the same grounds. Does the country want the NRA? Here in Washington we would certainly like to know.

♪ ♪ ♪

30-Hour Week: Friends of Labor in the House finally came to the reluctant conclusion that President Roosevelt has been stringing them along on the prospect of some legislation to shorten the work week. For months they have held off on the Connery 30-hour week bill in the belief that the White House would come to some compromise with them. It hasn't. So today Mr. Connery, chairman of the House Labor Committee, got behind a petition to force a vote on the bill on May 28.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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'No-More-War' Parade Planned in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 14—Peace advocates here are preparing to dramatize their convictions in a gigantic "No-More-War" parade on May 19, when 10,000 men, women and children are expected to march and hold a meeting at the Eternal Light in Madison Square Park as part of Good-Will Week exercises.

The "No-More-War-Parade Committee," representing numerous peace organizations, churches, ministers, students and political and labor groups, in an appeal which is being circulated in connection with the demonstration, calls upon all the people of this city, state and nation to declare publicly their "invincible opposition to war."

"Civilization cannot survive another war," the appeal says. "Mad nationalism, greedy imperialism, economic insecurity, competitive armaments and ancient fears are pushing the nations blindly, unwillingly into war. These forces must be opposed by an aroused populace and an organized worker's movement which knows the cost and futility of war and is prepared by virtue of numbers and organizations to demand peace."

Richmond Wants Meeting

The Editorial Council of the Religious Press has been invited to hold its 1935 meeting in Richmond, Va.

Shall the Law's Foes Be They of Her Own Household?

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Boston Chamber Trains Guns On $63,000,000 Plan to Own Its Electric Light System

(Continued from Page 1)

all employees under his control either to contribute two weeks' pay or take a two weeks' payless furlough.

This cut, however, must be voluntary, as nearly all the employees in the Mayor-controlled department are under civil service law.

The proposal comes after the Mayor had prepared a general contribution plan which he placed before heads of the school, county, and police departments some time ago. These departments are beyond the Mayor's control. The plan included the provision that all employees receiving more than $950 annually volunteer one to four weeks pay according to their salaries. Department heads and other receiving $4250 or more would contribute 10 per cent.

The Mayor emphasized to these officials the serious financial emergency confronting the city and explained to them that the adoption of this proposed plan is, in my opinion, desirable and necessary in order to assure a fair and equitable distribution of pay-roll reductions."

History or Real Estate

Boston's Mayor Mansfield plans to act against the hands that are rocking the "cradle of liberty," known as Faneuil Hall to historians, but as the hub of the market to venders of fruits, vegetables and meats. Today Mayor Mansfield ordered Mr. Henry J. Foley, corporation counsel, to appear before the Governor's Council Wednesday to oppose efforts to remove the market to the section near Commonwealth Pier. Specifically cherubic, Mr. Foley will oppose the granting by the State of a lease on South Boston property for a new market.

The Mayor was visited today by 12 market men, who apparently persuaded him that unless their spinach was cloistered near Faneuil Hall, the whole marketing system would be disrupted, real estate values reduced, and the city "chiseled" out of much tax money.

Strikes

Want Ad Helped

A small, succinctly worded advertisement in a Hartford newspaper today brought man-power to the large Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company and the Hamilton Standard Propeller Company.

This same advertisement which started wheels, silent for a month, was responsible for the appearance of determined pickets and equally determined police at the factories.

The Independent Vertical Union of Aircraft Workers is still on strike and bent on combating the reopening. But hungry men, needy men wanted work. The plants let them in. These factories start on a curtailed schedule, and fumble toward normal production, hopeful that outside forces will not again stop the wheels.

♪ ♪ ♪

For the sake of peace in the strife-torn New England shoe industry, Lynn Labor leaders have announced they would discipline their followers. Chiefs of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Union announced last night they would take all possible steps to stop unauthorized walkouts and violation of agreements between unions and employers. Labor has decided to do something about a problem that has been inducing the New England shoe industry to look longingly toward the West where all seems quiet on the labor front.

Politics

Curley Modestly Accepts

Last night former Mayor Curley of Boston, silver-tongued orator East of the Charles River, was given the Democratic nomination for Governor and he accepted. But alas it was only make believe.

Enter the former Mayor on the platform before the Blue Hill Neighborhood Credit Union. More than 500 persons acclaim him the next Governor of Massachusetts. Said Mr. Curley in his most rotund accents:

"I am exceedingly grateful for the nomination and in all modesty I accept it."

But the Democrats are going to hold their convention in Worcester just the same.

♪ ♪ ♪

Storm in Senate

Stormy Senator A. Langone of the Massachusetts Legislature today entered the field against illegal registration at the polls. He offered a Senate order for the appointment of a special legislative committee to investigate alleged irregularities in ward three, Boston. He charged there are fake names on the voting list there and that under the law election commissioners can be fined $100 for each illegal name.

Senator Langone also offered an order directing Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney General, to investigate activities of the City Council Committee appointed to investigate fraudulent public welfare cases.

Liquor

Prohibition Leftover

New Hampshire's chubby state capitol at Concord today greets the State Legislators in special session. Purpose: to pass on belated liquor control measure and repeal a prohibition leftover, the Lewis bone-dry law. The Legislature is scheduled to get the measure, prepared in committee, and hear Governor Winant read a message.

The measure to be considered is based on the special liquor commission's report which recommended:

1. State to run stores for distribution of packaged liquor.
2. Sales by glass in hotels with meals.

Recovery

Riding the El to Prosperity

The Boston Elevated today emphasized that there is no sharp corner the nation must turn to bump into full-blown prosperity. Rather, prosperity is atop a slow gradual incline, and the Boston El, in one of its periodic statements, revealed that, it, like business in general, is "inching" toward prosperity.

For April the "El" reports a net profit of $12,256.54, and an increase of 3.46 per cent in the number of passengers carried in 1934's April as contrasted with 1933's April.

In April last year, cost of service exceeded income by $86,406.14. Income for April this year exceeded cost by $12,256.54. This means a net gain for 1934's April of more than $96,000. There were about 800,000 more people who decided to ride in "El" vehicles this April than last. By way of "inching" out of the "red," the first ten months of the Elevated's fiscal year that ends June 30, 1934, discloses a reduction of $1,000,199 in the excess of cost of service over receipts.

For 10 months ending April 30, 1934, costs exceeding income by $1,300,987.

For 10 months ending April 30, 1933, costs exceeded income by $2,301,187.

Miscellaneous

Valedictory Voyage

Boston has welcomed home one of its oldest and most revered patriots, the U. S. S. Constitution. Today she lies in Boston Harbor like the sailor home from the seas, encircled by the arms of the same harbor that sent her forth in 1797.

More than 40,000 people received her yesterday, back from her 15,000-mile valedictory voyage.

♪ ♪ ♪

For Police Only

"Cruiser 34, go to intersection 97, scene of an accident."

This might be Greek or a game, but it is a police radio signal.

The State Police are experimenting with a radio code that no one but the police can understand. Crossroads and towns become numbers. All this to throw off the trail those inveterate thrill-seekers who follow ambulances and police cars.

♪ ♪ ♪

Firemen See Red

Red flames lick hungrily; red traffic lights flash.

Fire apparatus must stop; but flames keep right on despite red lights.

Now Massachusetts fire chiefs, supported by the Chamber of Commerce, would put fire and fire-fighting apparatus on the same basis, permitting fire fighters to keep right on, come high water and red lights. The House Rules Committee heard several witnesses today on petition of the Fire Chief's Club of Massachusetts that law be amended so fire apparatus could ignore red lights when on fire call.

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Highland 439 Chilliwack 3441
Langley Prairie, B. C., Langley 144
BLACKBURN'S MARKET
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CITY MARKET
Main and Pender, Trinity 4711
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HOME OPERATED
RED & WHITE
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A Pleasant Break in a Long Day!
A meal enjoyed in the friendly, restful atmosphere of our beautiful Georgian Restaurant will make all the difference in a day of hurry and bustle. We invite you to luncheon or tea!
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Company Limited
Vessels equipped with modern salvage plant always in readiness at
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Quality Foods
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There's a Piggly Wiggly In Your Neighborhood
VANCOUVER—VICTORIA
CALGARY—WINNIPEG
CANADIAN WINDOW BAKERY
Products in all Vancouver Stores

Beginning Monday, May 21
the advertisements from the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which are now appearing on Tuesday, will be published on Monday.

Diamonds
Watches
Minton China
Silverware
BIRKS
Canada's National Jewellers
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Avignone Freres
1777 Columbia Road
CATERERS
CONFECTIONERS
Ice Creams and Fancy Ices
Pastries and Candies
DINE in our delightful Mezzanine Dining Room
Enjoy the varied cuisine of a distinguished French chef.
SUNDAY DINNER, $1.00
During the Week, 75c
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THE
Northwest
MOTOR CO.
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Service on All Cars
Used cars reasonably priced, reconditioned and guaranteed. Sold at low finance rates.

Pure Food Store
MORRIS BLUMENTHAL, Prop.
5548 Connecticut Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone CLEVELAND 4500
Quality groceries, meats, poultry, fish, fruits, vegetables, squabs, lobsters, etc. Now serving over 300 families in Chevy Chase, Edgemoor and Battery Park. Five trucks and special delivery car insure prompt service.
MEMBER DISTRICT GROCERY STORES, INCORPORATED
We sell at their advertised prices.

Jenners
DINING ROOM
2705 14th Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Branch of 1819 G Street N. W.
Luncheon 12 to 2—25c
Dinner 5 to 8—55, 65, 75c
Spacious Ballroom for Dances, Parties, teas—A place of refinement to take your friends.
No Tipping No Liquor

BEAUTIFUL NEW
Organdy Dresses
$1.95 and $2.95
Crisp, sheer summer frocks in white and pastel colors—at welcome low prices.
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FLOWERS
The Gift of Beauty and Understanding
We take pride in offering you an individualized flower service in the modern mode.
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MAIN STORE. 1212 F ST.
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Other Gude Bros. Co. Flower Shops at 3103 14th Street 5016 Conn. Avenue 1124 Conn. Avenue
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St. Albans NEW
SPORT BACK SUITS
$29.50
The Hit of the Season
"The Young Men's Shop"
1319-1321 F St., Washington, D. C.
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

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GAS, OILS, TIRES, BATTERIES
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GREASING, WASHING, PARKING
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17th Cafeteria
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One block west of The White House
HOME COOKING
Breakfast 25c-35c Luncheon 35c-50c
DINNER, 50c-65c
Also a la Carte—Fresh Vegetables

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2438 18th Street, N. W.
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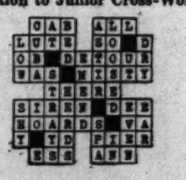
Solution to Junior Cross-Word


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GUEST ROOMS

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Semi-Annual Sale!
Society Brand Suits for Men
$29 and $39
Suits which we have sold this season at from $40 to $75
Men's Shops—Second Floor
THE HECHT CO.
F Street at Seventh
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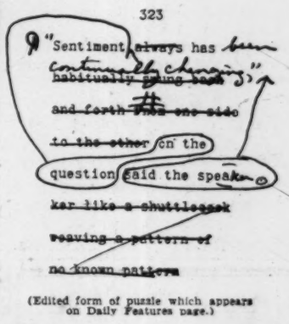
The Editor's Puzzle


323
9 "Sentiment always has been continually changing" and forth This one side to the other on the question said the speaker like a shuttlecock weaving a pattern of no known pattern

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10TH, 11TH, F and G STREETS, WASHINGTON
This Week—In the Food Shop
A Demonstration of Hellmann's Mayonnaise and Blue Moon Cheese
You are invited to visit this popular section and sample these well-known delicacies. We believe you will enjoy shopping in our Food Shop, where you may choose as rapidly or as leisurely as you like, where competent food salespeople are ready to answer your questions, where you have the convenience of using your regular account and of having your orders delivered by our regular delivery service.
FOOD SHOP, FIFTH FLOOR

Penn. Avenue at 8th Kann's WASHINGTON D. C.
STEEL Wardrobe Closets
$4.95
—They're 60 inches high, 15 inches wide and 20 inches deep—made of 24-gauge steel, and as sturdy as they're light in weight. They'll hold 10 garments easily and are finished in soft brown or maroon. The door closes firmly against special flanges to make it airtight, and on each wall inside there's a small metal rack in which to place moth crystals which come with each closet.
—Double Door Steel Clothes Vaults—5 ft. high, 20 in. deep, 15 in. wide.... $7.95
KANN'S—Third Floor

HIGHEST QUALITY
Milk, Cream and Cottage Cheese...
NRA
Chestnut Farms Dairy is internationally known as "The World's Model" . . . an honor won purely because of the SUPERIOR QUALITY . . . the dependable SAFETY . . . the absolute PURITY of its products. Use them EVERY DAY in your cooking . . . and ask for them by name.

EXTRA QUALITY—NO EXTRA COST!
CHESTNUT FARMS DAIRY
Washington, D. C. DEcatur 1011

T.W.A. Sets Record On Coast-to-Coast Flight With Cargo

Average Speed of 225.66 Miles an Hour Made by Veteran Air Pilot Frye

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 14—The air-mail service of T. W. A., Inc., is shuttling across the continent on regular schedules today, after an auspicious "first run" yesterday when Mr. Jack Frye, vice-president in charge of operations, flying a Northrup Gamma monoplane hopped from Los Angeles to Newark, N. J., in 11 hours, 31 minutes, carrying 335 pounds of mail and 85 pounds of express.

The trip set a record for a coast-to-coast cargo flight. Capt. E. V. Rickenbacker and Mr. Frye made the previous record when they hopped across the continent in 13 hours, 4 minutes on Feb. 19, the last mail flight which Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., predecessor company of T. W. A., Inc., made when the Post Office Department canceled all private air-mail contracts.

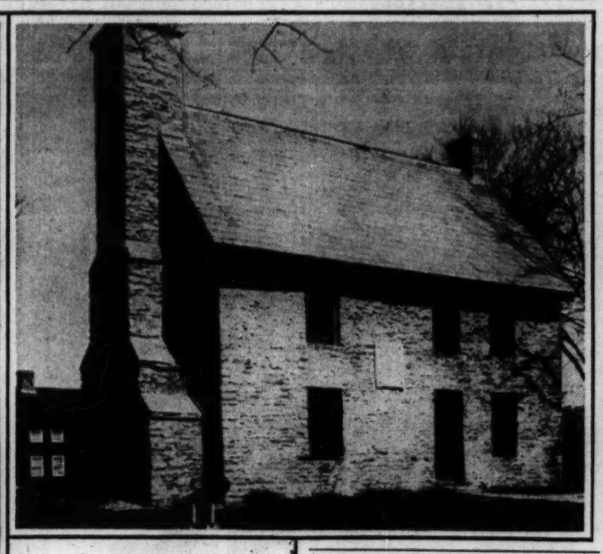
Mr. Frye, a veteran air pilot, took off from Los Angeles at 2 a. m. yesterday—6 o'clock eastern daylight saving time—and let his engine out to the full as he crossed the Sierras, the Painted Desert and the Southwestern Plains. At Kansas City, he came down for more fuel and snatched a sandwich while mechanics and mail workers refueled his airplane.

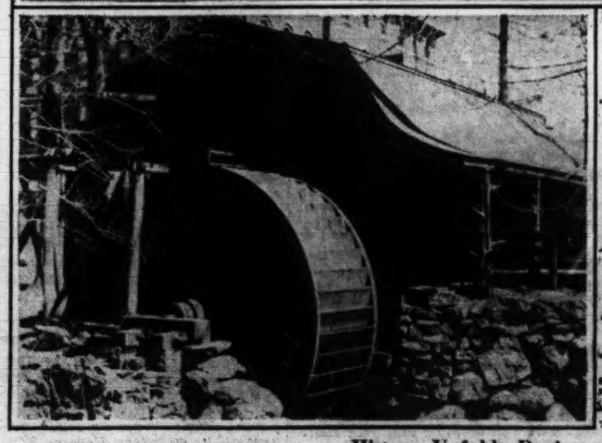
In 10 minutes he was off again, headed into the radio beam of the airway over the last lap of his trip. At 5:31 p. m., daylight saving time, he brought his airplane down on the runway of the Newark airport, having made an average time of 225.66 miles an hour for the trip.

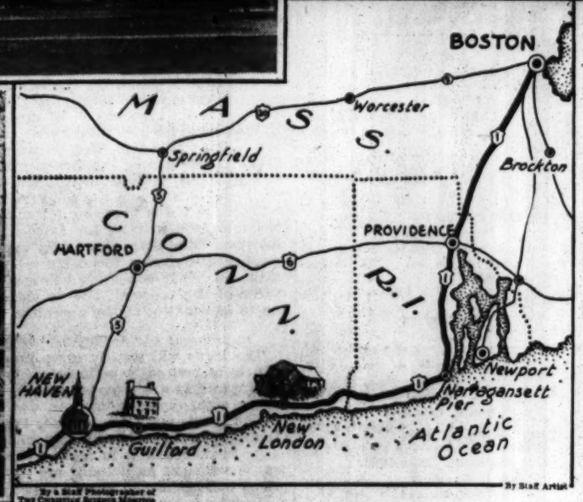
On the last flight on which the army carried the mails from Los Angeles to Newark on May 7, Lieut. Elwood Quesada flew over a longer route in 13 hours, 53 minutes, making six stops.

The airplane in which Mr. Frye made the trip yesterday is the first of a fleet of single-motored machines with which the company expects to start fast mail and express service. It is an all-metal airplane with full cantilever wings, internally braced, and set low on the cylindrical fuselage. A 700-horsepower Cyclone air-cooled engine gives the outfit high speed and great lifting power.

New England Proves It Has Much More Than Climate to Offer Tourists







History Unfolds During a New England Tour

Upper Left—The Green, New Haven, With Its Group of Colonial New England Meeting Houses. Upper Right—The Old Stone House at Guilford, Conn., One of the Oldest in the United States. Lower Left—Old Mill at New London, Conn.

Air-Taxi Service Aids Youth To Pay Wichita College Fees

Hop of 200 Miles Before Breakfast Just Part of Day's Work for Opie Swope Who Reaches Classroom in Flying Togs on the Dot of 9 A. M.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan.—A young man in flying togs and with helmet dangling from his hand, hurried into a classroom at the University of Wichita just as the professor of economics was about to start a 9 o'clock lecture on economic trends.

It was Mr. Opie Swope, licensed transport pilot, who has earned the major portion of his way through college by flying sight-seers, instructing young aviation enthusiasts, and making cross-country hops. On this particular morning young Mr. Swope had been called from his bed to fly a Wichita business man to Salina, Kan., a round-trip distance of 200 miles.

Several hundred miles before breakfast and home in time for a 9 o'clock class—it's all in the day's work for Mr. Swope.

"Flying has never interferred with my college studies," declares Mr. Swope. "Only once did I miss a day from college. That would not have occurred only that I was required to make two forced landings as the result of a severe rainstorm which water-logged my motor."

Although Mr. Swope, senior at the university, has completed 400 hours in the air, he has maintained a high scholastic standing in college, has acquired his transport pilot's license, has flown 30 different types of airplanes and has outlined his future in connection with aviation.

On one Sunday while carrying passengers at the Municipal Airport of Wichita, he flew 124 passengers. "On this particular day," said Mr. Swope, "I took off and landed approximately 70 times. For all this flying experience, I received only three hours flying credit. I spent no longer time than that in the air."

Mr. Swope received his instruction in aeronautics from Mr. T. M. Moffit, a TWA pilot of Kansas City, who instructed Mr. Paul Swan of the Byrd Expedition in the same class. Flying has now become Mr. Swope's chief interest so that he plans to work for a place in aviation immediately upon his graduation from the University of Wichita.

Native Asparagus Flooding Markets At Lowered Price

California Raspberries Offered in Boston, First of Season

Native asparagus from Concord and Lexington is flooding the Boston market this week. Retailers will probably sell the "grass" at two bunches for a quarter. As a result of the local product coming in, California and southern asparagus prices will drop down to or below the price of the native "grass."

Strawberries still head the list of best selling fruits with prices dropping as large shipments of new southern crops arrive. Some dealers last week sold the berries for as low as 10 cents a box. California raspberries are being introduced to the Boston market for the first time this season. Retail prices range from 10 to 15 cents for a half pint box and up.

Outdoor-grown rhubarb from Scituate and lower Cape Cod towns is being sold from 50 to 75 cents a bushel box to wholesalers.

Southern and western lettuce, cucumbers and spinach are plentiful and selling at reasonable prices.

Boston market men report a slight falling off in consumption of fruit and produce this month. This, they say, may be due to a gradual rise in prices of nearly all commodities.

Local dairy products dealers appear to be the hardest hit. This may be blamed in part on the transitional period through which the dairy industry is passing.

Costa Rican Teachers Outnumber Soldiers

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, May 14 (By U. P.)—Figures submitted to Congress in President Jimenez's annual message demonstrate that Costa Rica has more public school teachers than soldiers.

The message disclosed that the Ministry of Public Education spent nearly twice as much in 1933 as did the Ministry of Public Safety (war). Upkeep of the army cost each Costa Rican citizen approximately 20 cents in United States currency while upkeep of the public schools cost almost 10 times as much.

U. S. Planes Land in Haiti

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 14 (AP)—Completing a 1500-mile flight over the Caribbean, 22 military planes under command of Lieut.-Col. Ross E. Rowell landed here yesterday after taking part in naval maneuvers.

Millen-Faber Trial

Suspended Until Tuesday

Trial of Abraham Faber and Irving and Murton Millen for the Needham bank murder was suspended today at Dedham because of the passing of the mother of Mr. George S. Harvey, Millen attorney. No business was conducted, Judge Nelson P. Brown, announcing the suspension until tomorrow as soon as court convened.

Meanwhile Irving's vain attempt to break out of the strongly guarded Dedham Jail apparently had revived public interest in the case, as huge crowds had gathered about the courthouse door this morning to watch the three boys enter. Friday night Irving lunged at a guard in the jail corridor, but was subdued. He then went on a hunger strike, until he got hungry. The young prisoner did not grin as usual this morning as he was marched into the prisoner's cage.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 14 (AP)—Evidence in the case of the murder of Ernest W. Clark of Fitchburg which is charged to the Millens and Faber, now on trial in Dedham, will be presented to the Grand Jury which is to open its deliberations here today.

Negotiations Halt In Gettle Kidnap Case

LOS ANGELES, May 14 (AP)—Negotiations with kidnapers of William F. Gettle, Beverly Hills oil millionaire, came to an abrupt and dramatic halt today after failure of intermediaries to make an attempted contact with abductors. It was believed the interruption was but temporary.

Two notes penciled in Mr. Gettle's handwriting, and with the 1932 life membership card of the millionaire in the local unit of the Mystic Shrine Temple attached, indicated that ransom payment instructions were leading to the end of his trail as a prisoner, and that he is alive.

In a sensational escape from a mob of men apparently attempting to hijack $60,000 offered as ransom for the release of Mr. Gettle, an emissary fled today after shooting his way to freedom and shortly afterward two suspects were caught in an immense police trap. The money, carried in a black satchel, was made up of $5 and $10 bills of old issue but genuine currency.

Dillinger Witness Missing

Copyright 1934 by the Associated Press

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 14—An important Government witness in the case of three defendants charged with harboring John Dillinger, has disappeared and today, 24 hours before the scheduled opening of the trial, the Department of Justice was frantically searching for her. She is Mrs. Dolores Smart, of Minneapolis, who was released on her own recognizance to appear at the trial.

June Trips in New England Join Interest and Beauty

Wooded Hills, Stretches of Beach and Cliff With Tossing Sea and Placid Lakes Cope With Historic Lore of Pioneer Days

Historical Jaunts in New England
First of 10 Articles

June! Thoughts turn to vacations. Motorists start for New England. Its rolling, sea-bordered, rock-bound hills are then at their best. Then it is that visitors understand why a New England poet wrote, "And what is so rare as a day in June?"

Yet climate is only one of New England's famous products. More interesting are its towns and villages, all of which contain historical lore connected directly with the nation's forefathers. Some of these villages are tucked away in valleys, others stand placidly on plains or boldly abreast hilltops, while still others nestle about the edge of salt-water coves. Here is the present still in the past.

The tourist would be anxious to see and learn of the more important historical places? Well, then, just join a Monitor reporter while he leads the way on a series of "historical junkets" about New England.

First, skip down to New Haven, Conn., and meet visitors coming in from the South and West. From this point head back to Boston, taking in en route some of the most interesting places. Several routes may be traveled, each with its historical advantages, so, in order to give a choice of travel, the Reporter Guide will cover three distinct courses, the first being the shore route.

New Haven—Here is a city which was settled in 1638 by English Puritans. It is the seat of Yale University with its famous bowl seating 80,000 people. Moving along to the outskirts of the city one passes the Green where three magnificent colonial churches still stand. From this point one picks up U. S. 1, the route to Boston.

East Haven—Approaching this town one views giant buttonwood trees that shade the village green. In the early days East Haven was a resort of the Indians for clams and oysters. Out on Morris Cove, a short distance off the main route, stands Pardee's Old Morris House. It was built in 1670, and, although restored to some extent, still has the original chimneys and stone work.

There is a small closet in which a member of the family is said to have hid to escape capture during the Revolutionary War.

Guilford—This village claims more than 100 pre-revolutionary houses. The Old Stone House on Whitefield Street, a quarter of a mile from the Green, is said to be the oldest stone house in the United States outside of St. Augustine, Fla. It was built by the Rev. Henry Whitfield in 1639. Inside, there is so much to see it is difficult to decide where to start. But immediate attention is drawn to the high fireplace. It is 12 feet wide, the largest in the United States. The rooms are filled with fine old furniture. In the attic is the old town clock presented to Guilford in 1726. One smiles at the tag on a military helmet of revolutionary time which reads:

"This helmet belonged to a soldier in the Revolutionary War, who, after wearing it in service, used it to carry corn to the hens for years after."

New London—There is much to talk about on the way here what with the beautiful drive and the many quaint villages passed through. Here in New London are many interesting sites. The Thames River, three miles below, is the scene of the Harvard-Yale boat race each June. At the head of Winthrop Cove, where Briggs Brook comes tumbling down, is the Old Town Mill. The original mill was built in 1650 by John Winthrop, the younger founder of the town, who held the exclusive privilege of grinding corn for the colony. This mill is one of the most picturesque antiquities in the State. Repairs from time to time have not changed the original appearance.

Providence, R. I.—Moving easily along to this city one learns that the road was once called the "Pequot Path," an ancient Indian trail along which the Pilgrim Fathers pursued the Indians in the Pequot War in 1637. The route through Narragansett Pier, Saunderstown and Wickford is the most popular drive in the State. The road runs along rocky open country with splendid views over the bay and open sea to Point Judith. This city is full of historic landmarks and has a notable collection of colonial buildings. One of the most beautiful is the John Brown House, an outstanding example of colonial architecture.

Then on to Boston! An excellent highway winds in and out over rolling farm country, through the outskirts of North Attleboro, a prosperous jewelry town, and onto Walpole and Norwood; thence through Dedham, and by well-marked parkways to Boston.

More trips? Surely. But first, the Monitor reporter must go to Hartford, Conn., and bring in another contingent of travelers. Then when all are assembled in Boston there will be more interesting jaunts—Cape Cod in Massachusetts and places in New Hampshire and Maine.

Motion Pictures

Tempo to Match

"Twentieth Century," now at the Keith Memorial Theater, is a screen compound of the play with a long prologue showing how the shop girl, Mildred Plotka, was made into the actress Lily Garland, with the aid of chalk-marks and bullying direction. A brief epilogue hints broadly at the continued strife of manager and star.

Once aboard the flier the fun begins. Mr. John Barrymore, wearing his hair in a temperamental riot, and Miss Carole Lombard, with equally tumultuous curls, gesticulate and scream like contentedly functioning tempests. Mr. Etienne Girardot runs furtively through the train, pacting his religious circulars and signing large, worthless checks, as he did in the play. Mr. Walter Connolly and Mr. Roscoe Karns exhibit weary patience as the long suffering business manager and the press agent perpetually getting the iron door of dismissal shut upon them, with their jobs remaining intact.

It is refreshing to see Miss Lombard let go and display a little gusto. She can at least make a pretense at temperament. Not that she is any Leontine Leontovitch—whose Slavic fire, in the stage play, needed no artificial stoking. But as complement to Mr. Barrymore's self-magnifying, self-deluding Jaffe, she is sufficient.

It is an amusing war between a theatrical impresario who is a perpetual offstage actor and a star who believes thoroughly in her own indefectible iridescence. A hilarious film entertainment.

Transgressors' Way

Mr. A. A. Milne's delectable comedy, "The Dover Road," comes, under the not-so-good screen title of "When Sinners Meet," to the Keith-Boston Theater this week.

Mr. Clive Brook suavely propels the action, which centers around the whimsical Mr. Latimer's expensive hobby of waylaying eloping couples en route to France over the Dover Road and forcibly entertaining the misguided pairs until they are so thoroughly fed up with each other they return with grateful sighs to paths of rectitude.

Miss Diana Wynyard (Anne) looking much too discreet for such an adventure, starts off with Mr. Reginald Owen (Lord Somebody). The sight of him, unshaven and enjoying a large breakfast in Mr. Latimer's commodious dining hall, is too much. She very soon indicates a preference for her captor, who, being in his own home, is better able to practice the amenities. Miss Billie Burke bubbles effervescently as Eustasia, legally affiliated with Mr. Owen, but running away from it all with Mr. Alan Mowbray. Mr. Mowbray has already tired of her coddling when it is quickly diverted to her husband, once she beholds his dire need of her. Ending, happily moral. Cast exceptionally well suited to the characters. Photography excellent. And direction, by Mr. J. Walter Ruben, all right but the few extra flourishes. Mr. Gilbert Emery plays the burly butler.

Mr. Walter Huston and Rodney, a horse, compete for honors in "Keep 'Em Rolling," a military picture with Fort Myer for locale.

M. L.

Dewey's Flagship Honored

PHILADELPHIA, May 14 (AP)—Several thousand members of veterans' organizations today paraded to the Philadelphia Navy Yard for exercises aboard Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, by the Dewey Congressional Medal Men's Association. The American flag which was flown by the Olympia during the battle of Manila Bay, was hoisted on the flagstaff of the vessel.

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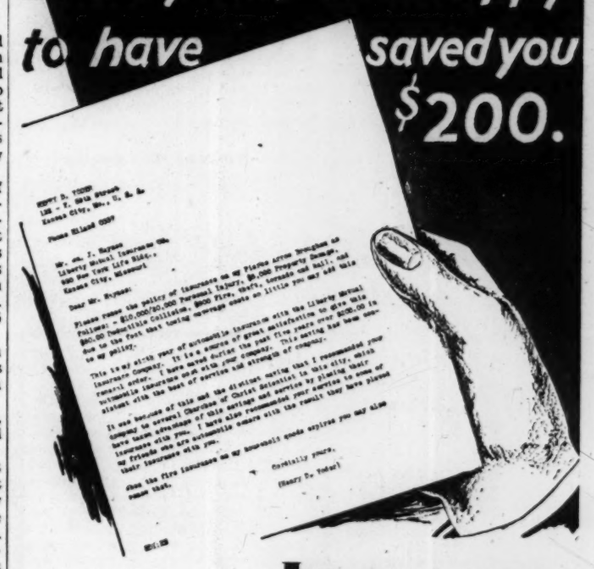
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Parents and Teachers Scan 'Future of Forgotten Child' At Des Moines Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Ia., May 14—The thirty-eighth annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, with its theme "The Future of the Forgotten Child," began in fitting fashion here by the reading last night of a congratulatory letter from President Roosevelt and by an address given today by the wife of a member of his Cabinet, Mrs. Harold L. Ickes, herself a member of the Illinois Legislature.

Proof that the "forgotten child" has better days ahead was shown in even more tangible form when it was announced that the Parent-Teachers Association membership during the last year had regained its pre-depression level of 1,463,012. A growth of 220,000 members was registered during the last 12 months, according to Mrs. Hugh Bradford, its president.

Message From President

In his message to Mrs. Bradford from the White House, President Roosevelt wrote:

"I have just learned that during the week of May 13, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers will hold its annual convention and I am happy to have this opportunity to extend personal greetings and best wishes.

"Meetings of such organizations as yours are beneficial to the country as a whole. Group conferences and meetings between parents and teachers, providing a means for the discussion of problems of home and school, contribute to the betterment of our national economic and social development."

"I heartily congratulate the members of your organization. Yours is a useful work. You render a real service to your country.

"I have many reasons for hoping that this will be the most successful congress ever held in the history of your organization."

Challenge to Education

Speaking before the second general session today, Mrs. Ickes flung a challenge to education to cope with changing conditions.

"Education and life seem to have parted company and gone off in different directions, leaving us the question, Shall education adapt itself to this new situation or shall it, off in a sheltered corner, preserve the rich store of the past for the comfort and light and recreation of those not too much caught in life's maelstrom to draw upon it?"

The wife of the Secretary of the Interior traced improvements in education through history and stressed what she termed the "most urgent improvement to be made, the adaption of education to life."

"The need grows for an education that will lead away from solely material ends to be gained: If the character and purpose of the coming generation is to serve well its country," Mrs. Ickes said, "private interests must give way to public welfare and personal conscience must deepen and strengthen and then expand to civic conscience."

Definition of Patriotism

Emphasizing the growing importance of the school, both to children and adults, Mrs. Ickes had this warning, "If we really mtend to educate our children for the future our schools must not become instruments for maintaining the status quo. Patriotism should not be interpreted as always loyalty to existing conditions."

As an example of the new trend, Mrs. Ickes cited the setup now in effect for the education of the Navajo Indians where community day schools are replacing overcrowded boarding schools. "The goal is to educate Indians to be future Indians, not just half-baked whites," the speaker said.

Mrs. Bradford of Sacramento, Calif., opened the sessions today by praising the work of parent-teachers organization in preserving family life during the depression. Protection of the school system during the last year has also been a major concern of the organization, she reported.

Mrs. Bradford, as retiring president, was given a cash gift by the state presidents Saturday night. Mrs. E. L. Baker, Minneapolis, Minn., retiring president of the state presidents conference, made the presentation.

Sunday afternoon on the Iowa state capitol grounds a tree-planting ceremony was held in honor of Mrs. Isaac Lea Hillis, founder of the Iowa Mothers' Congress. Gov. Clyde L. Herring accepted the tree. Tonight Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is to present a portrait of Mrs. Hillis to the State Historical Building.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 p. m., KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

California

EUREKA — Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., Friday, May 25, in coöperation with the Ministerial Association, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc-248m.

LONG BEACH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," cooperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA—In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—First and third Fridays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Oregon

KLAMATH FALLS—Every Tuesday and Friday, 1:00-1:15 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc-248m.

PORTLAND—First Sunday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., first and second Thursdays, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KEX, 1180kc-254m; thereafter on Tuesdays during the remainder of each month, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc-231m.

Washington

TACOMA—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., KMO, 1330kc-225m.

YAKIMA—Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., KIT, 1310kc-229m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK — Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., CHWK, 780kc-348m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Foreign

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—Last Tuesday of each month, 7:45 p. m., IZS, 1420kc-207m.

Virginia Increases Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—State employees of Virginia will receive salary increases July 1 which will put upwards of $1,000,000 in circulation. A substantial percentage of the additional income will go toward aiding business recovery in the Richmond area.

President Points Out Need Of Aiding Housing Situation

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The President's message on housing follows:

To the Congress:

May I draw your attention to some important suggestions for legislation which should tend to improve conditions for those who live in houses, those who repair and construct houses, and those who invest in houses?

Many of our homes are in decadent condition and not fit for human habitation. They need repairing and modernizing to bring them up to the standard of the times. Many new homes now are needed to replace those not worth repairing.

The protection of the health and safety of the people demands that this renovizing and building be done speedily. The Federal Government should take the initiative immediately to coöperate with private capital and industry in this real property conservation. We must lay the ground work for this effort before Congress adjourns its present session.

The purpose of the program is twofold: First, to return many of the unemployed to useful and gainful occupation; second, to produce tangible, useful wealth in a form for which there is great social and economic need.

The program consists of four major, interrelated divisions:

1. Modernization, repair and new construction;
2. Mortgage insurance;
3. Mortgage associations; and
4. Building and loan insurance.

For New Government Agency

The modernization phase of the program will furnish national guidance and support for locally-managed renovizing campaigns throughout the country and protection for home owners against unwarranted cost advances. For these purposes and to assure adequate financing at low cost and on moderate terms of repayment, a new governmental agency is required.

Modernization of commercial and industrial structures is envisioned, as well as residential, but the new features, providing governmental assistance are confined largely to home improvements.

Loans to individuals will be made by private agencies, which will be insured by a governmental agency against loss up to a certain percentage of their advances. This insurance against loss on the rehabilitation loans will be met by the Government and will be confined to advances of credit that meet standards and conditions designed to protect both the home owners and the coöperating agencies.

To make funds available for new home construction and to improve the mortgage market, the second phase of the program is long-term mortgage financing. It provides mutual mortgage insurance under governmental direction to enable private agencies to make first-mortgage loans on newly-constructed houses up to 80 per cent of the appraised value of the property, and to make new mortgages on existing homes up to 60 per cent of the appraised value of the property.

Long-Term low-Rate Payment

The loans will usually carry not more than 5 per cent interest, and will be amortized by periodic payments over 20 years. Similar insurance arrangements are provided to help finance low-cost residential projects of the slum-replacement type.

The third phase provides for the incorporation of mortgage associations under strict federal supervision to increase the amount of mortgage funds available in regions where interest rates are unduly high because sufficient local funds are lacking. The activities of these associations will be limited almost entirely to insured residential mortgages.

Insurance for share and certificate holders in building and loan associations, similar to the insurance provided for bank deposits, is the fourth phase of the program. These institutions are custodians of the funds of small savers, and it is essential that they should be given every reasonable protection.

Insurance of this type is necessary in order to arrest any further drain on these institutions and to put them in a position to resume their normal useful functions.

I believe that the initiation of this broad and sound program will do much to alleviate distress and to raise perceptibly the standards of good living for many of our families throughout the land.

Congress Gets Housing Plans It 'Must' Pass

(Continued from Page 1)

so far. Combination of these two needs—more employment and some stimulus to capital goods—culminated in the formulation of the following four-point program:

1. Modernization of housing and new building to be financed by private loans "a certain percentage" of which will be insured by a new government agency.

2. A federal mortgage insurance scheme which will enable private agencies to make private loans up to 80 per cent of the value on new homes and 60 per cent on existing homes. Such loans will usually carry not more than a 5 per cent interest rate and will be amortized over 20 years.

3. Incorporation of mortgage associations under federal supervision for the purpose of making more money available for mortgages at a much lower rate of interest than is now current.

4. Insurance for share and certificate holders in building and loan associations in order that their investments may be guaranteed exactly as bank deposits are already guaranteed.

Behind the scheme is the Government's effort to release the vast reserves of sterile credit which have been piling up in banks during the past two years. The money for a vast housing program exists. And the need for it exists. But so far fear of loss has held it in tightly locked vaults.

The Administration feels that a government guaranty of a certain percentage—20 per cent is the figure usually mentioned although the President did not specify in his message—will serve to allay this fear, bring credit out of hiding and turn it to useful work.

Boston Flag Given to Athens

ATHENS (AP)—A flag of the City of Boston, a gift of Mayor Mansfield of that city, has been presented to the City of Athens by Mr. Harris J. Booras, Boston attorney and president of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, a Greek-American organization, some 500 members of which lately made a tour of this country.

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

Progressivism vs. Security

Judge John J. Burns, youngest member of the Massachusetts Superior Court, former Harvard professor, meteor in the Horatio Alger tradition and darling of the Liberals in the State, is discovering many advisory opinions left on his desk these days.

Having announced he would run for the Democratic nomination for Governor if Governor Ely really withdraws, he is being reminded that his judgeship is a much more lucrative, secure and withal austere post than that of Governor of the Commonwealth.

When Judge Burns in 1930 accepted the appointment to the bench from Governor Ely, he said:

"I feel that in being a judge I would be in a position to serve society better than I could in any other way."

Nothing about security, money or the austerity of the bench. Now he may feel that he can serve society best by being chief executive, by enforcing and directing laws rather than merely reviewing them and checking them.

* * *

Acclaimed a progressive, Judge Burns might find more latitude for his talents closer to the voretx of social and political action.

Certainly a progressive can make valuable contributions to the judicial branch of the Government. But progressives usually shape events, make history, lead men; they are not enamored with the quiet ways, nor with security. A progressive seeking security amounts to a contradiction in terms.

* * *

And incidentally much of the present solicitude anent Judge Burns's remuneration and security issue from Republicans who possibly interpret the security they seek for the Judge to be their own security.

* * *

No Bull's-Eye

By no means overpowering have been Republican efforts to devise a telling opposition to President Roosevelt. Republican inventiveness so far has yielded a "rugged individualism" manifesto from Lexington, Mass., a verbal barrage from Colonel Roosevelt, in the "big stick" tradition, a "red" interlude from Dr. Wirt, the geometrical slogan "square freedom" from Lieutenant-Governor Bacon of Massachusetts, and so on.

At times such activity represents little more than a badly scattered and confused firing wildly in the air. Best thing out of the Republican opposition hat would appear to be Democratic Governor Ely, whose speeches have dropped a few shells within scotching distance of NIRA.

* * *

G. O. P. Enigma

Alvan T. Fuller, former Governor of Massachusetts, is on the high seas. And to a considerable extent he has left Bay State Republicans all at sea. Probable candidate for the Republican nomination as Governor, he left without any clear delineation of his plans.

Republicans can predict events up till November with some exactness except for the enigmatic Mr. Fuller. Mr. Bacon is assured top spot on the Republican ticket at the convention, in the September primaries he confronts only Frank A. Goodwin, no challenger at the present. In just this fashion, the Republicans could depend upon clear sailing for Mr. Bacon if it were not for Mr. Fuller.

It is highly possible that organization Republicans have been a bit premature in predicting that the Bacon-Haigis ticket will be put through without serious difficulty. If Mr. Fuller plans to enter the September primary, he will convert the placid Republican scene into a scarred battlefield in a twinkling. Mind you Mr. Fuller was governor two terms without the blessing of the party chieftains. He doesn't care a hoot for G. O. P. policemen. He sells himself to the people.

So the Republican State Committee may beware the Ides of September.

Ralph M. Blagden.

London Uses More Coal

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Increasing industrialization of London is held to be reflected in recent figures for coal consumption published by the Board of Trade. During 1933, an increase of 600,000 tons of coal was shipped coastwise between ports in the United Kingdom, nearly three quarters of the total increase being shipments to the Port of London.

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Spiritual Values Hold First Rank, Dr. Conant Avers

Harvard President Hopes to Have Scholarships for 10 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 14—College teachers must remain inteluectually alive and carry forward some creative work as writers, scholars, or investigators in order to remain stimulating teachers in a university, Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, asserted May 12 before the 35th annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

"Professor Lowes speaks of 'the ardency of mind' which is 'the spirit of research.' Turn teaching over into the hands of teachers who are not also creative workers and you have the atmosphere of a school, not a university. Conversely, if you staff the faculty with great investigators who cannot teach or inspire the youth with whom they come in contact; you have a research institute, not a university."

Dr. Conant sees universities as reservoirs of "spiritual energy which must be guarded carefully lest they be polluted by an insidious materialism."

"These spiritual values are the essence of civilization."

Scholarship Need

He paid particular attention to the problem of providing sufficient scholarships to worthy prospective students for Harvard College, announcing the new prize fellowship plan which will go into effect next fall with five or ten selected school boys from middle-western states to enter Harvard as freshmen.

These fellowships are regarded as prizes to be competed for by all students, whatever their financial circumstances, so the stipend will vary from a minimum of $200 to a maximum of $1000 for the year. Successful applicants who maintain a high record, may hold these fellowships over a four-year period with a maximum stipend of $1200 after the freshman year. Already there have been 233 applications from six states with 150 stating they would require the entire $1000 in order to be able to go to college.

"Most of our other scholarship winners of the past," said Dr. Conant, "have become high ranking students in college and prominent in extracurricular activities; they have gone on to become outstanding men in the world of affairs and in teaching and research."

For Promising Men

Harvard's president hopes eventually to have scholarship funds available so that 10 per cent of each entering class may be taken care of by scholarships sufficient to carry the very promising men through college.

"Harvard college of the future, barring drastic revolutions, should have about 50 per cent of its student body composed of sons of what may be called the Harvard community, who on the whole will not need financial aid. There will be no danger of forcing these men out of the college by providing opportunity for the fellowship men. I do not intend to turn the college into a group of highly selected students all of whom are carried by means of large fellowships.

"It seems to me a mistake to make a young man of intellectual promise spend long weary hours doing non-intellectual tasks to help himself. It taxes his physical strength and may break his morale. It is social waste."

Dean Pound Speaks

Formal opening of the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs, held in the Homestead Hotel here Saturday, was marked by an address by Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School, who envisaged the world as entering upon a new, creative era in law.

He listed five important tasks which are confronting the present administrators: 1—The remaking of criminal law, confessedly the weak spot in American legal polity.

2—Law for the public, perhaps the field of the immediate future.

3—Judicial organization and administration, a field needing the best of which American juristic ingenuity is capable.

4—Comparative law, a subject of the future the world over.

5—There is to be written soon, a history of American law

Remarks by Prof. J. Anton de Haas, professor of international relations at the School of Business Administration, who spoke in place of Dean Wallace Donham, expressed faith that social responsibility would become an increasingly important ingredient in the economic planning of individuals in the future.

Twilight at Port Said

Acme P. & A. **Two Thousand Years of Ship Design** THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In the twilight, as the Oriental moon rises, the Conte di Savoia, last word in ship construction, lies at anchor in Port Said. Her lights form a necklace against the dusk. Before her is an old three-quarter rigged fishing smack—whose design goes back to early Egyptian days—lateen sails furled, her sturdy hull buoyant to every swell. When the Pyramids were young, the first dhow sailed in Mediterranean waters and proved its speed and seaworthiness.

Associated Harvard Clubs Hold Election of Officers

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 14 (AP)—Mr. Hugh L. Gaddis of Cleveland was elected president of the Associated Harvard Clubs at its meeting here Saturday. He is a member of the class of 1912.

Nathan Pereles Jr. '04, Milwaukee, was reelected secretary, and Mackey Wells '08, Milwaukee, was reelected treasurer.

The Associated Clubs elected the following divisional vice-presidents: Thorwald Ross, Boston, New England; H. V. Blaxter, Pittsburgh, Eastern; Louis Chauvenet, Esmont, Va., South Central; Harold Bush-Brow of Atlanta, Southern; William Batchelder, Chicago, Central; Philip Little Jr. of Minneapolis, West Central; Fermor Church, Otowi, New Mexico, Southwestern; Thomas Mills, Portland, North Pacific; Rudolph Altrocchi, Berkeley, Calif., South Pacific; H. L. Sanbor, Toronto, Canadian; James Hyde, Paris, European; F. S. Chien, Peiping, China, Orient.

Mother's Day Honors Famous and the Poor Alike for Services

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 14—Mother's Day was the occasion of celebrations and addresses here yesterday that spotlighted mothers in many walks of life, from Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, to mothers of the tenement areas on the lower East Side.

Appeals to parents to give an important place to the spiritual training and education of their children and to make the home a place where moral and civic righteousness are cultivated featured the sermons of many Protestant ministers in their churches.

The spiritual implications of Mothers Day were emphasized also by Mrs. Roosevelt in a radio address which was part of the program of the Golden Rule Foundation in which characterized the occasion," a call to practical, and if need be, sacrificial service in honor of those who in other years have sacrificed for us."

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, speaking at the celebration by the United Mothers Association, asserted that it was his belief that "every mother has the right to a decent existence for herself and her children."

Night Air Trips to Miami

MIAMI, Fla., May 14 (AP)—Inauguration of a night air passenger service between New York and Miami, effective next Wednesday, was announced yesterday by officials of the Eastern Air Lines here. The service, which will connect with planes leaving here for South and Central America and the West Indies, will enable passengers to make a trip from New York to either San Juan, Puerto Rico, Kingston, Jamaica or Merida, Yucatan, in 24 hours.

Rigid Control Of Arms Asked For the Chaco

(Continued from Page 1)

as Japan in the recent Sino-Japanese conflict was widely criticized as unfair to the party which has been attacked.

Another aspect of the arms traffic which it is felt nations in the Council must face is whether abolition of the private manufacture of arms is enough to crush the nefarious trade. In an account of arms traffic by Miss Freda White, just published by the British League of Nations, the point is made that nationalization would not necessarily stop all illicit export of arms.

"Governments in complete control of export of munitions," Miss White says, "are quite capable of using their power to make mischief." She cites the case of Italian export of machine guns to Hungary in 1928 as a case in point.

The conclusion is therefore reached that only complete international supervision of arms exports and imports as in the case of the drug traffic, will prevent scandals like the present one in the Chaco.

Bolivian Agents Charged With Chilean Enlistments

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 14 (AP)—Officials of the Paraguayan Legation charged today that Bolivian agents are attempting to recruit Chilean military men for service in Bolivia's army.

Those who sign the contracts, which are for a one-year period, must agree to serve in the Gran Chaco warfare against Paraguay, the legation said in a report to the Paraguayan Government at Asuncion.

The officials charged that pay 1½ times that given the different grades in the Chilean army is being offered, with the provision that any injured in active service will receive one year's pay.

The contracts were said to call for the agreement that any who sign will not serve after the expiration of the contracts in armies of countries bordering on Bolivia—especially Argentina, Peru, Brazil and Paraguay.

The Bolivian Legation here denied any knowledge of the moves charged by the Paraguayans.

Nevada Holds Banner For Backing Red Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RENO, Nev.—Returning from the national capital, a Nevada delegation is bringing with them the Red Cross honor flag awarded to the State for winning the highest percentage of Red Cross members to the per capita population.

The trophy will be placed at the State Capitol building in Carson City, where it will remain until some other state surpasses the high percentage membership mark.

Boston Snapshots

Second-Story Work—Smoldering resentment in the breast of a Waltham child may have been the reason that he locked himself in a second-story room the other day — but smoldering or not, he did not welcome the appearance of a fire-helmeted head outside the window. Seizing a weapon, he set about defending his fort single-handed against the "smoke-eater."

But the fireman had encountered worse difficulties than this. He had been called to extract the child from its solitary retreat, and he meant to do it. Bracing his feet upon the ladder he initiated a program of disarmament. His plans were successful and in short order the defender of the locked room was dragged into freedom.

Prefers Poetry to Baseball—Mother's Day is an important occasion in the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation—which is dedicated to the "loving memory of the founder's mother." A number of parents and friends gathered there yesterday when the winners of the Mother's Day poem and essay contest were announced.

Robert Hillyer, of Harvard, 1934 Pulitzer Poetry Prize winner, acted as judge. He selected for the first place in the junior division of the contest a poem written by Ralph Saija, an eleventh grader in the English High School. In the senior class the essay submitted by Sidney Sulkin, of Class II, Boston Latin School, won first place.

A season pass to the Braves' Field was the prize intended for the senior winner, but Sidney expressed a preference for Louis Untermeyer's Anthology of American Poetry. He is to be editor of the Latin School Register next year.

For City Children—Behind a big house on a shady Cambridge street is a barn. Upstairs, where the hay used to be, there is a toy shop now. In it are the kind of toys that are calculated to give city children some of the hard-working fun that is ordinarily enjoyed only by their country cousins.

This barn on Lake View Avenue belongs to Mrs. Thomas Coolidge, whose own three children as we went in played on the lawn outside with toys like those offered for sale. As we climbed the narrow stair a gray cat thumped down on the floor above and scampered past us to the yard.

Colorful posters decorate the walls of the little shop and colorful playthings stand about the floor. There are big building blocks, heavy doll carriages and beds, hobby horses, rocking seats which can be turned upside down and used as steps, and an interesting-looking tunnel for babies to crawl through.

On one side of the room is a small work bench with all sorts of useful tools hung above it and a supply of different kinds of wood near by.

Miss Abigail Eliot, director of the Nursery Training School of Boston, is chairman of the shop's managing committee.

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 to 5, the shop is open to visitors.

Change of Name—We rather expect to hear rumblings of discontent from the vicinity of Dover when upholders of the dignity of that fair town's name read the advertising matter connected with a downtown movie this week. "Where Sinners Meet" is the changed name of A. A. Milne's "The Dover Road."

"The Melody Lingers On"—If a frequenter of "music repositories" of nearly a century ago should step into Mrs. Maude Cuney Hare's studio in the Gainsborough Building, he would feel at home. For on her tables and walls there is a display of sheet music which would be familiar to him. There are polkas, with carefully hand-colored covers, and popular songs of all sorts. One, published in Boston in 1836, is described as "A favorite old song, made agreeable and pleasing to all classes, from the King to the beggar."

Of later vintage are the minstrel songs such as "When Nelly Was Raking the Hay," and special editions bearing the picture of Jenny Lind on their covers. There are song books, too, used in National Peace Jubilee Musical Festivals held "to commemorate the restoration of peace throughout the land" after the Civil War—showing that our present appreciation of peace is not anything particularly new. Even before "Mother's Day" was developed, too, filial affection was much in evidence—as shown by the popular song "What Is Home Without Mother?" published in 1854.

Taken altogether, Mrs. Hare's collection proves conclusively that though popular phraseology and musical settings certainly change, popular sentiments, when unloosed in song, remain very much the same.

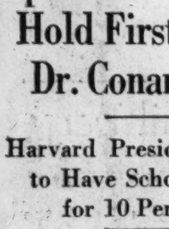
Many individual sheets of music have interesting history of successive ownerships on both sides of the Atlantic. Mrs. Hare is glad to tell visitors about them.

On one table is the bulky volume, just published by Wishart & Company in London, entitled "Negro." It is a compilation made by Nancy Cunard. To it Mrs. Hare has contributed an article on Creole music —which is her own special field of interest.

The exhibit will be on view on the next two Tuesdays and Fridays.

Decline in Horses Slower

The number of horses on farms continued to decline in the last year although at a less rapid rate than in recent years, the Department of Agriculture reports.



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The Children's Page

Ginger, Treeza and the Heroes

By May Wynne

Chapter VII

Chapters 1 to 6: Ginger lives in a back room in a dreary little street of one of the poorest parts of London. He prefers the streets, and how he does long for adventures! Tomorrow he will be eight years old, and then he can join the Wolf Cubs. Wonderful thought! The next day he is accepted as a new recruit. His dream has come true. But how is he to fill the four days before the next parade? Ginger has a great idea. He and Jackie and Sid and Bert will form a band of heroes, and seek adventures. Treeza wishes to be a hero, too, but it is not until she proves that she can help the heroes that she is enrolled. Treeza has a friend, Sam Par kins, who allows the heroes to use his loft as headquarters. They have a gre at time getting it ready, but that very evening they are called upon by Treeza to rescue her kitten, Wopples, who has been carried off by the Twinsies and handed over to Jem, one of the gypsies. They succeed with the help of a little gypsy girl, and return to Treeza victorious. Their next adventure is to act as an alarm when Sam's shop is broken into. The Twinsies and the gypsies are responsible for this, but again the heroes are successful. From that time on the Cubs are full of the thought of camp. At last the great day arrives and they are off. Treeza is not left behind, for Sam decides to take her to Darnley for that same week.

IT'S not always that holidays, even camps, are nicer than you expect them to be, but every Cub in Akela's pack could have told you before the first day was over that camp was far, far nicer than he had dreamed.

To sleep in a tent was in itself a luxury; to wake up on hearing Akela yelling to them to come for a bath made a Cub pinch himself to find out if he were really awake and not dreaming of fairyland.

Breakfast was a thrill. Akela and Billing, his A. C. M., fried the bacon, and the Cubs felt they could have gone on eating it all day, since never had bacon tasted so good.

On the third day Sam and Akela took them all for a picnic to Popples' Bay. Akela carried Treeza on his shoulder over the rocks. It was fun for Treeza, because she could squeal with laughter at sight of Wolf Cubs sliding and falling over the slippery seaweed.

"I'm going to be a fisherman when I grow up," said Jackie, "an' catch whales an' sell 'em for a living. Coo! What a game!"

"Who wants to look for a cave?" asked Akela. "There are several under the cliffs. Come, boys, Treeza and I will give you a start!"

Sid's Discovery

How they all scuttled!

But Ginger and the heroes kept together. They meant to find their own cave with treasures galore.

"We won't go the same way as the others," said Ginger. "Lie down behind this rock till they're all gone, then creep out an' search."

"I b'lieve I saw a hole in the cliff right up high," said Sid. "We can climb on each other's shoulders and reach it that way."

Some of the Wolf Cubs were shouting, and Bert put his head up to see what the excitement was about.

"They've found somethin'," he said, "but they're out of sight. Shall us go after them? They may have found an adventure."

"No," decided Ginger, "we'll find our own."

When Jackie had scouted round and found that everyone had vanished behind the cliff, Ginger rose.

"Forward, heroes!" he whispered, and Sid led the way to the great discovery.

It was really true. Standing close under the cliff they could see a large, dark hole, hidden by a flowering bush growing out of the soil.

Ginger stiffened. "I'll stand against the cliff," he said gallantly. "Jackie, you get on my shoulders, then Bert, then Sid. He can climb in—it's his hole."

Sid grinned. "Good ole Ginger," he sang.

It didn't take him long to reach the hidden hole, and to call out that it was sure a cave. Then, you should have seen the climbing. With lips tight, chins up, every ounce of strength on the strain, those Cubs won a record.

They were up all right at last, and this time Ginger led the way. It was a dark, tunnel-like entry, stuffy as a back room in the street, narrow too, the walls damp and sticky.

The heroes thrilled. They felt themselves to be excisemen coming in search of smugglers. One by one, on hands and knees, they advanced, finding more air blowing in from somewhere, till a gurgle from Ginger told of something discovered.

"A cave," whispered Jackie, "a smugglers' cave!"

Searching for Treasure

The amazing part was that they could see objects in the surrounding gloom, and searching about they soon discovered that high above their heads a light shone down from a deep fissure, like a wide crack, in the roof. There were deep shadows, mystery corners, and darkness shrouding secrets.

Away went the heroes, helter-skelter, in search of hidden treasure. Ginger located a broken keg, and Bert disturbed a broody sea gull, but it was Sid whose yell brought them to the spot where all that could be seen of him was his upturned face and two grimy hands, clinging to the rocky floor.

"It—it's a stair," gasped Ginger.

"'Tain't," panted Sid, "it's a hole—I—I'll be swallered up!"

From below came a roar, and Jackie fell flat, peering down into the abyss over which Sid hung.

"Yah—yah!" gasped Jackie. "It's Akela and the others in—in another cave."

A rumbling roar. It must have been Akela shouting, but it sounded more like old Neptune himself bellowing from the depths of the sea.

Sid tried to remember he was a hero, but it was no use.

Someone far below was threatening—yelling—

"Here, hook on, mate," pleaded Ginger, and proved himself a leader of heroes by wriggling close to the hole and placing his arms beneath Sid's.

"Leave go!" roared Akela.

"Drop!" squealed Treeza.

And Sid dropped.

Ginger wriggled closer to the mystery hole. It was Akela who gripped this smallest of Cubs, and set him down safely on the sandy floor of the lower cave. Then it was that Akela, peering upward, growled his reproach to runaway adventurers.

"Serve you right if we left you in the Smugglers' Lair," he said, "while we go bathing in the bay. But I'll forgive you this once. Now drop down, one at a time. Steady!"

Ginger stood back. "Jackie—forward," he said.

It was ten minutes later that the humbled heroes followed Akela to the bay. In Ginger's heart was a great wish that somehow he might regain Old Wolf's approval.

Ginger was still wondering how this was to done when next day, at noon, he and Treeza, standing on the shingle, spied *The Twinsies* themselves, complete in gray flannel suits, alight from the Wetherleigh Motor Coach with their parents, relations, and friends, evidently intending to spend a day by the briny ocean.

Ginger looked at Treeza.

Breakers ahead!

[To be concluded next Monday]

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Ginger and the Heroes Kept Together, They Meant to Find Their Own Cave.

Fairy World

From out beneath the lilac stems,
Where brown leaves catch each windy day,
I *almost* saw a brownie peep,
To ask if I would come and play.

And where the brook on silver feet
Goes running, 'neath the leaning grass,
Some fairies, in leaf boats, I saw,
That is, I *almost* saw them pass.

Upon the hill, where tree roots bulge,
And moss lays velvet cushions green,
Wee elves asleep beneath the shade
The bank makes there, I've *almost* seen.

So many things to listen to,
So many things to almost see,
It's like a lovely story book,
The out of doors has made for me.

ANNE M. HALLADAY.

Birds of the Merry Month of May

By M. Louise Hastings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS is the month when most of our brilliantly dressed birds appear from the sunny South where they have been spending the winter. With the exception of the bluebird, redwing blackbird, robin, and meadow lark, all of whom came in March, the birds that have come North have been rather dull-colored ones. But now everything changes.

The Baltimore Oriole

On May tenth, or very close to it, the procession begins and the air is filled with music that fairly bubbles from the throats of many birds who are gayly dressed. The Baltimore oriole heads the newcomers, dressed in orange and black. There is no more beautiful picture of the springtime than an old gnarled apple tree full of blossoms, with an oriole, in full tune, hunting insects in the tree top. The delicate apple blossoms set off his gorgeous coat splendidly, and when the sun shines directly upon him, it is a fascinating sight.

The male birds are the ones that dress in gay colors. The females are sober colored. The reason is because in sitting on the nest and caring for the eggs and baby birds, their sober colors are valuable protection. And so, you see, it is a wise provision.

The Baltimore oriole, named for Lord Baltimore because he wore the colors of his family, has a wife dressed in brownish olive, with dull yellow where his colors are orange. He has several names—firebird, hang nest, golden robin, and each one tells its story.

The Rose-Breasted Grosbeak

Another brilliant bird of May is the rose-breasted grosbeak. His breast is white, his wings are black with some white on them, while at his neck he wears the most exquisite patch of rose color. This rose color also lines the under part of his wings. To see this bird at the top of a white pine, with the sun shining directly upon his rose-colored throat, gives one a great thrill.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Baltimore Oriole and His Mate in an Old Gnarled Apple Tree.

How do you suppose his mate is dressed? She looks quite like a sparrow, but she has so much dignity that you would never get her mixed with the sparrows, for they are sprightly little birds, always on the hop. She has no special lines of coloring to distinguish her.

Still another brilliant May bird, and perhaps you will call this one the handsomest of all our birds, is the scarlet tanager. He is all scarlet except his wings and tail. What a sight it is to see this bird flash across an evergreen tree! It is like a flame against the background of dark green. His mate—can you imagine how she is gowned? Of course she is in dull colors. She is gowned in a soft grayish green, with the same black wings and tail. How beautiful they look side by side!

But May brings many other birds equally interesting to study, although their colors are not so striking. The catbird comes this month. He mews like a cat, and this performance gives him his name. But he has a very beautiful song. He usually sings low down in some bush, preferably a lilac bush. It is worth stopping to hear, this song, and the catbird will not mind singing to you. He seems to like company. He is a slate-colored bird.

The merry month of May has many warblers as guests. Some come to spend the summer, but many only stay a few days and then go on farther north where they will nest and rear their young. These birds are all more or less gay in their attire, but they are such tiny creatures, and they spend so much time in the tree tops, that many of you never see them at all.

And then there are the thrushes! You may not think they are very pretty birds, for they wear sober brown and white, but just listen to their music, especially just before the sun sets! Thrushes are our most exquisite singers. The wood thrush and the veery are the two that you will be likely to hear. You might hear a hermit thrush. If you did, you would have a wonderful treat!

Most birds will start building their nests before May is over. Some of the birds that came before May Day have already been housekeeping for several weeks. You know that birds always try to hide the nest. That is so that their baby birds will be safe.

How many birds have you seen already this spring? Do you keep a list of them? A good time to study them is early in the morning, and when they sing their sunset songs. It is good fun to get acquainted with birds!

An International Alphabet

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

R for Russia

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The next country in our International Alphabet is Russia. On each side of Ivan, a boy of Russia, you will see pictures which will tell you something about his country. They are numbered, and you are to write down what each represents.

1. Found in Russia as well as in other countries.
2. What musical instrument is this?
3. Procuring precious fuel. This sight is growing more common in the Russia of today.
4. These are typical of old Russia.
5. A common sight in the United States for many years, and much in demand in Russia today.
6. An inhabitant of the cold north.

Key To Puzzle

Key to International Puzzle published April 30:

1. Olive tree. 2. Well. 3. Camel. 4. Via Dolorosa in Jerusalem. 5. Figs. 6. Shepherd.

Drink For the Thirsty

IN A small Devonshire village there lives someone who does a lot of thinking, and who does it practically.

Here, close beside an orchard beyond the last house, a pail of fresh water stands all day and every day through the hot summer months while a board bears a notice warning motorists that dogs will not have a chance of getting another drink for a long way, the road in those parts running through a wide stretch of dry, stony land.

During last year's warm spells the water had to be replenished many times, so many in fact that it became clear that other thirsty visitors besides dogs in cars had discovered the pail, and out of curiosity a watch was kept for a short period one sunny afternoon to see who these visitors might be.

In a little over half an hour nine dogs padded up and with tongues hanging out, stopped to drink, and padded contentedly on again; a good-sized hare arrived in a businesslike way, drank with perfect unconcern, and disappeared as silently as it had come. It was followed by two small rabbits, who had some difficulty in getting their little hot tongues down to the cooling drink, and whose happiness was finally broken into by the arrival of a fox, who lapped long and deep before taking to the moors. The last drops were enjoyed by a lonely sheep.

Finally the owner of the pail came along, picked the pail up from the grass, filled it to the brim, and put it back just in time for the next arrival.

A Wonderful Nursery

Toys of All Ages on Exhibition in London

By Dorothy A. Lovell

ONCE upon a time, very many years ago—thousands of years ago, in fact—there lived a little Babylonian boy in Ur of the Chaldees who took great care of his toys. He had a small chariot made of clay, a clay top, and a blue pottery man riding a horse. He was a good little boy at school, and when his teacher wrote words on one side of a clay tablet he copied them very carefully on the other side.

And that is all we know about the little boy, although the chariot, the top, the riding man and the tablet are actually here for us to see today in a London house that, for a few weeks, has been turned into a wonderful nursery, where toys of all ages, as well as many other things that have belonged to children, are being shown.

A Roman Boy's Toy Chariot

The toy chariot that the Roman boy played with nearly 2000 years ago is made of bronze; the African girl's doll is of wood, with pink and blue beads arranged round its neck. The little Grecian girl chose a doll that moved its arms and legs, and her 2000-year-old jointed lady looks as if she could dance with the best, if given the chance.

About a Wooden Doll and a Lost Toy

Strange stories lie behind many of these old toys. By the side of a queer wooden doll, as black as coal and pocked with holes, is a card which says: "This poor lady was accidentally built into the ancient walls of Christ's Hospital and only released when it was pulled down in 1902. She was discovered behind the wainscotting. Her remarkable expression is probably due to the many conversations she overheard." While, by the side of a little laughing man, painted on a piece of cardboard, is a notice which says: "This little toy was lost by H. R. H. the late Duke of Clarence, in a train, but history does not record who found it."

A miniature purse, knitted in red silk and decorated with steel rings and beads, must have belonged to some grand lady in the Doll World; and who, we wonder, was the fortunate doll to be given the tiny roller-top bureau made by French prisoners of war out of the straw they collected from their beds?

Drawing in Chalk by the Prince of Wales

Like most children, the Prince of Wales drew pictures in chalk when a small boy, and we are shown one that he did with great care at the age of eight representing a blue windmill, with a yellow door and brown sails, standing beneath a very wild, dark sky.

It is strange to think that such famous people as Queen Elizabeth, Charles I and Oliver Cromwell ever wore baby clothes, but the tiny lace-trimmed robes, caps and mittens in which they were dressed are all carefully laid out for our inspection.

Some of the horn books used in infant schools long ago must have delighted the scholars, for besides the fanciful ivory-cut letters and figures in the front, they had baskets of flowers engraved on the back. How easy, too, it must have been to learn the alphabet from the book Edward Lear made and illustrated for the children of the poet, Alfred Tennyson, with its comic colored pictures and poems!

"The Sunbeam Magazine" that Robert Louis Stevenson wrote and illustrated in color when at school lies open in a glass case. Only one copy of the magazine was made, and this was passed from hand to hand at a charge of one penny per night.

Noah's Ark Animals

The children who played with the dolls' houses and shops must have been careful and methodical, for the numerous tiny objects are all in perfect condition and are beautifully arranged. Even the 113 pairs of animals and insects wending their way into the old Noah's ark—from the tall giraffes to the creeping beetles—are complete in every detail.

If the little Babylonian boy could visit London today, he would find that some of the games the boys were playing were much the same as those he enjoyed in those far-off days; and the homely dolls that small girls take to bed with them each night have the same friendly characters as those that shared the lives of children thousands of years ago.

The Mail Bag

Pasadena, California

Dear Editor:

I have certainly enjoyed the children's letters in the Mail Bag. My age is 10 years, and I am in the sixth grade. I would like very much to correspond with a girl of my own age, especially someone from Switzerland, France or Germany. At school we are studying Europe, and I would like to know more about the children of these countries.

I am very fond of California. It has mountains, the ocean, the desert and lovely lakes.

Hoping to hear from a correspondent soon, Celeste C.

Denver, Colorado

Dear Editor:

My sister got so many nice letters because she wrote to The Christian Science Monitor that I thought it would be nice if I wrote, too. I am 8 years old and would like some little girls my age to write to me.

I take violin lessons and maybe, when I have taken them longer, I can play some of the songs in the Christian Science Hymnal. Now I can play "America" and some nursery tunes.

I like Snubs and Waddles so much. When my sister was at the world's fair she saw bigger pictures of them in the Monitor building. I wish I could have seen them, too.

I hope some little girls will write to me soon. Georgette B.

Inglewood, California

Dear Editor:

The Mail Bag is what I like best in the Monitor. Snubs, Waddles and Theodore Bear are what I like almost as well as the Mail Bag.

I have a twin sister named Helen. We are 8 years old. We live near the beach and like to find shells. We go to the Christian Science Sunday School. Arthur K. J.

The following would like to receive letters:

Valerie R. (9), Ilford, Essex, England. From a Japanese girl. Enjoys skipping and reading.

Edwin G. (9), San Francisco, California. From all over the world. Would like to exchange stamps with boys in foreign countries.

Mary J. W. (10), Parkdale, Colorado. From foreign countries. Would like to exchange dolls.

Richard P. (10), West Hartford, Connecticut. From Africa, India, and Asia. Interested in the customs of these countries, and in stamp collecting.

Mabel Doris O'D. (11), Excelsior Springs, Missouri. Would like to correspond with a Girl Scout from Scotland or Switzerland. Is trying to earn proficiency badges in Scouting and would like some information concerning these countries.

Ileane De B., Kalamazoo, Michigan. From Porto Rico. Is studying this island in her geography class in school.

Geoffrey T., Blackpool, England. From anywhere.

Snubs would like to thank Trixy, Pal C., and Joy Belle K. for their letters.

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a private summer camp for boys six to sixteen at Ravine Lake on top Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tenn. Altitude 2200 feet.
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The Home Forum

A Boy and a Bird

FAR down among the valleys of sleep he could hear a bugle calling. Like a challenge to brave adventure, the bold clear tones rang loud in the morning air. They changed to a shout that summoned him, and then to a stumbling song; and when at last he awoke and opened his eyes and saw the blithe May morning, there would be the brother-robin singing among the apple blossoms at his window.

It was a mystery about robins, whether they ever slept; for when he went to bed in the deepening twilight he could hear them in the elm tops or calling from bough to bough, and when he awoke in the early day they would be singing still. What was a boy of six to suppose? Did they keep on tossing up notes all night, like fountains that could not be turned off! This was a thing he meant to ask about, from one of those elder persons who could stay awake after dark, but somehow he always forgot it in the hurry of less intellectual concerns.

Otherwise, robins were easily understandable. They were noisy, energetic, boyish, and quite satisfactory birds. Like a young Indian, he felt that he and they were vaguely related. Was not the robin's song really a kind of boy language, and was it not plain that the robin knew just how it feels to be a boy? For his part, he knew everything about being a robin, excepting that strange business of staying up all night. For example, he could fly, just as a robin does. He too could leap off the ridgepole of a barn, wave his arms briskly up and down in the air, and thus descend in a long graceful sweep to the lawn below, to the admiration of all beholders. It was true that he had never demonstrated this ability; for reasons never carefully examined, he was postponing the demonstration; but, he never doubted that he could do this thing when the time came, and, meanwhile, he knew precisely how it felt. And then, for another thing, he knew just how it feels to try to sing, as the robin tries—to try all day long with all one's might, always hopefully and with utter good will but with somewhat deplorable results. He, too, was profuse of song, a squanderer of notes, ever bubbling with melodies that showed more joy than art. He, too, was an awkward but perhaps not unlikable blunderer, of whom it might certainly be said that he meant well. For all of these reasons, few of which he had thought out, the bird in the tree was to him his "brother-robin."

The bluebird came, a bit of winged sky, to perch among the flowering cherry boughs and to sing there the song that was only a wisp beside the robin's carol. The laugh of the yellow-hammer sounded like a trumpet out of fairyland. The whitethroat's whistle was an enchanted flute, and the rapture of the wood thrush was like harp-strings on the air. All these the boy knew as strange and distant wonders, arriving from he knew not where and suggesting he knew not what. Somehow they enriched his thought of the world's possibilities, but their time had not yet come. He had not yet taken into his heart the mystery of things, and he preferred a beauty robust, obvious, and near.

* * *

It seemed to him that the robin and he were just of an age, and that both of them were exactly as old as the Month of May, which would probably last forever. The two of them lived together in a town where there were many houses with people in them and hosts of children, boys and girls. The people, aside from his own parents, made up the negligible outer fringe of society, and the girls did not amount to much, but the boys and the robins were important. Most important of all was he himself, and the robin who sang in his apple tree. He and this robin had always lived in this town, and probably always would, because really there was no other place to go. He had heard of other places, but he hardly believed in them, or thought, at any rate, that they could be fit for robins and for boys. He and the robin liked this town, equipped as it was with a river and a creek and a forest where anything might happen. It was a good arrangement.

Wherever the boy went the robin, of course, went too. They liked windy days best of all. Down by the riverside on a May morning they wandered together, when the oak leaves were little and the keys of the maples were twirling through the air—the robin singing from tree to tree and the boy looking for violets and bloodroot and trilliums along the forest floor. Tassels of the flowering oaks were swinging in the wind. The tall trees swayed and brushed the sky with their topmost branches. The sailing clouds sent down their shadow and shine. Through all the beauty of that hour, through the voice of the wind and the scent and the sound of river-water, the song of the robin was woven, making the day and the boy and the bird all one.

And on another morning, farther off, on the edge of the prairie, they came to a sluggish creek where the marigold and the yellow pond-lily grew and the dragon fly steered up and down. There, too, the wind was before them, busy among the galloping grasses and the daisies that tugged at their roots. But over the voice of the wind came the robin's song, courageous and bold and almost hoarse with glee, making that place his own.

* * *

The robin approved of whatever was going on, whether it might be a game of ball, a game of buffaloes and Indians, an exploring party deep in darkest Africa taking shelter for the night under the dining-room rug spread on the lawn, or even trudging to school. Apparently he had no definite plans of his own but was always waiting round, utterly uncritical, to shout for whatever might happen, to add his voice to any kind of noise. Thus, long before the boy had begun to think, this thoroughly American bird had suggested to him what his country at large must be—a land vociferous and enthusiastic, with boundless energy and little patience and no sure plan. A thoroughly social bird the robin was, with no secrets and no reticences, shouting from the tree-tops all he knew and perhaps a little more. He took his breakfast on the front lawn and built his nest almost within arm's reach of the boy's window. What he lacked in grace he hoped to atone for in the abundance of his energy, and what he had never gained in skill was apparently to be forgotten in one's certainty of his good intentions. Never sad because he never stopped to think, never discouraged because in the instant of failure he always began to do something else, the robin was an able preceptor in Americanism even to a thoughtless and unobservant boy. Undoubtedly the bird had a rude sort of wisdom that was suited to a boy growing up in just such a time and place, in which only buoyant confidence and high spirits could finish the tasks of the pioneer. A time would come for the plaintive song of the whitethroat, aware of a thousand mysteries of which the robin never dreamed, and there would be a time also for the serene splendors of the hermit thrush; but these times had not yet arrived, either for the boy who listened or for his country that listened not at all.

Deep and enduring such influences are, and although we may not know when they began it is even more difficult to say when they will end. A bird singing to a child may say more than almost any book, things unforgettable though they can never be translated. The robin that sang to this boy became at last a symbol of America, the voice of its eager hope and indomitable aspiration. It sang him awake in the morning. It rang out over his play at noon. And when he was falling asleep in the twilight that stumbling song would be the last sound in his ears—that song that changed to a distant shout and then to a bugle, failing. And perhaps—who knows?—this dear and undefeated song may ring through every night that America will ever see, always jubilant because it foreknows the dawn. The robin is our emblem, and to him every true American is somehow vaguely related.

ODELL SHEPARD.

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The Castle: A Wood Engraving by Wladyslaw Skoczylas

Prose Fiction and Poetry

It is not to be denied that the poet's use of metre, rhyme, and tone color will always give him technical resources beyond those of the prose writer. He has all the instruments that the prose writer possesses, and more besides. If one excepts the peculiar cadences, the distinctive melody and harmony that belong exclusively to prose. It needs a very fine ear to perceive these as yet unanalyzed æsthetic values of "loosened speech,"—the qualities that make a sentence of prose give pleasure through its sound alone. It may be that we shall some day understand this better. Future rhetoricians and metricists may be able to point out the tone values, the intricate and unrepeated harmonies of a page of Daudet, precisely as we now endeavor to analyse the expressional values of a page of Racine. It is quite possible that they may assert that the prose writer was the rarer artist. But at present nothing is to be gained, and much has evidently been lost, by confusing the territories of prose and verse, and producing, under the name of "prose poetry" and the "poetic short story," a mass of non-descript gelatinous rhetoric which can be classified as neither flesh, fowl, nor good red herring. . . .

There is a very familiar phrase of Matthew Arnold which applies to the modern novel even more aptly than to poetry. "Poetry," said that great critic and admirable poet, "is a criticism of life." This remark has often indeed been understood in too narrow a sense. Arnold meant by criticism an interpretation, an appreciaton of human life upon its ideal side, such an interpretation as Wordsworth or Dante or Goethe gives us. . . .

Yet the greatest triumphs of prose fiction have been won by those books in which the interpretation of life, the creative imagination, and the mastery of language have been akin to those revealed by enduring poetry. Hence it is that the student of prose fiction should constantly observe, not the romancer alone, but also the aims and methods of the poet and the dramatist.—From "A Study of Prose Fiction," by BLISS PERRY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

WLADYSLAW SKOCZYLAS was an artist of versatility. As painter and wood engraver, as decorator, teacher and writer on art subjects, above all he will be remembered as the man who resuscitated the ancient art of wood engraving in Poland and brought it once more to the forefront. As a wood engraver, Skoczylas takes a foremost place among contemporary artists. His works combine a sincere directness and a devotional spirit with modern realism. Withal Skoczylas was an ardent patriot and his art is imbued with the Polish spirit. His influence as a teacher was immense and he spared neither time nor patience in his work for his pupils.

It was due to Skoczylas' initiative that the Society for the Propagation of Art, which is doing excellent service in Poland, was formed. By means of arranging exhibitions of the work of both native and foreign artists, by the giving of lectures, and by encouraging and helping young artists, the work of the Society is carried on.

Skoczylas came from that mountainous region known as the High Tatra, and he loved to depict the life of the mountaineers among whom he revived the art of woodcutting. At Zakopane he instituted a school of arts and crafts where the pupils, while learning their craft, were yet free to express themselves and were encouraged to originate their own designs.

Cloud

A slate galleon hurrying across a sea of fire,—
And they call *that* "cloud"!
And the sea it sails upon "sky"!
Tut, it is a ship as plain as anything
Full-spread to find the silver edges of the world
Where ships and island daffodils
Burn, follow sun, dip,
Cling to the shining brim like flapping butterflies,
Let go,
Then, whirling sail and streaming daffodil,
Dart into night and flame to stars!
And the "sky"—
Now you tell what the "sky" is!

—JEANNETTE MARKS, in "Willow Pollen." (Boston: The Four Seas Company.)

Garland Day

"First of May, Garland Day"—a..d, surely, nothing could better describe the woods and meadows now. The windflowers are over, but late primroses are yet to be seen along the banks of the streams in loose-clustered masses of pale yellow loveliness; ladysmocks spread the water meadows with silver, like bleaching linen, and marigolds spread lavish gold in the hollows all among the bluebells and the crimson spikes of the wood orchis and the mazy webs of white woven by the delicate stitchwort.

The trees are exquisite. From the radiant young green of the beech-woods the crab apple steps out, clad all over in freshest pink and white; the young ethereal gold of the poplar leaves is turning to fluid green; and hazel, birch and hornbeam unfold soft lattices on either side of the path through the copse, though the oaks as yet show scarcely more than a rosy golden glow on their clustered leaflets, and the cautious ash is indeed a laggard in the race, being still in its serious black and gray winter garb.

From these leafing woodland cloisters on sunny mornings streams a ceaseless tribute of song: thrushes, willow-warblers, wood-wrens, chaffinches and wood-pigeons—tireless they are, these passionate musicians, in their pæan of praise.

And there are other birds, too. Along the stream a pair of gray wagtails wing noiselessly, restlessly from bank to bank with most exquisite grace, like little flitting fairies; and on a low branch of the crab tree a white throat sings sweetly, and then ends abruptly, only to begin over again with fresh enthusiasm.

The whitethroat now takes a little exercise, flitting artlessly up and down the edge of the wood, so that no more than a glimpse is caught of his rich brown and gray plumage, gleaming white throat and little crested head. Too restless to keep long in one place, however, he soon returns to the rosy crab apple, launching himself again and again onto the bushes below where, deep hidden in a bed of nettles beside the wooden footbridge, nestles a cozy, slightly built cup of grass, fine roots and hairs containing yellow-white, green-speckled eggs.

The cowslips are lavish now, in the coombs and meadows, hanging out thick clustered bunches of speckled golden bells. There is scarcely a more typical picture of Downland than a deep coomb carpeted in May with cowslips. As the sweet southern wind blows the tingle of sheep or church bells across the hills, so, too, it brings the warm fragrance of cowslips, until the two are inseparably associated in one's mind forevermore. Now and then the cuckoo's call is wafted across the yellow clusters: so remote is the magical voice, so completely invisible the bird, and so quaintly alive the winging cowslip bells that it would seem that the elfin calls originated in their golden throats—a voice from fairyland.

In the West Country, they call them paigles. "Happen you call it cowslip," wrote Mary Webb, "but we always named it the paigle, or keys of heaven. It was a wonderful thing to see our meadows at Sarn when the cowslip was in bloom; gold over they were so that you might think not even an angel's feet good enough to tread there. You could make a tossy ball before a thrush had gone over his song twice, for you'd only got to sit down and gather with both hands. Every way you looked there was nought but gold."

May

Bees honey-ladened homeward go;
The orchards blossom white as snow.

The little leaves unfold their hands
And bless the Lord of seas and lands.

The fishes leap, the thrushes sing;
And southern winds the roses bring.

The lark ascends to heaven's gate;
The slow kine rest and ruminate. . . .

The lowliest life, the loftiest stars,
Are matched orchestral music bars.

The prairies laugh beneath the sun,
The furrowed fields to fruitage run.

O blessed green of springing wheat,
A vernal velvet, clean and sweet. . . .

—JOSEPH COOK, in "Overtones." (New York: Knickerbocker, 1903.)

Een Peillooze Vrede

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

IN DEZE dagen schijnt voor vele mannen en vrouwen de gedachte van vrede niet veel meer dan de vage bespotting van een verlorengegaan ideaal. Het lijkt alsof de volkeren door diepe kloven van wantrouwen en haat gescheiden zijn, de zaken-wereld is als het ware uiteen gereten door tegenstrijdige belangen, en persoonlijke banden gelijken drijfzand, waarop een harmonisch bestaan niet langer gebouwd kan worden. Hebben moderne wijsgeerige stelsels de beschaving voortgebracht of hebben zij de weifelende schreden tot het punt geleid, waar zij de eene broze verwachting na de andere in rook zagen opgaan?

En toch zijn op ditzelfde oogenblik duizenden menschen in de wereld van dankbaarheid vervuld voor het bezit van een vrede en eene vreugde, die zoozeer bevrediging schenken, dat die sombere beelden van strijd en verwoesting niet bij machte zijn hen tot verslagenheid te brengen. Dat deze onschatbare bezittingen stevige werkelijkheden zijn en geen dag-droomen, wordt bewezen door de bestendige rust en bescherming, welke zij in hun leven ervaren. Beweren sommigen wellicht, dat die menschen oppervlakkige optimisten zijn, die de wreede werkelijkheid van een hopeloos noodlot niet beseffen?

Dat zijn zij echter niet, tenzij hetzelfde gezegd zou kunnen worden van den meest onversaagden optimist, dien de wereld heeft gekend, en die zooveel goeds voor alle menschen verwachtte, dat hij voor zijne vijanden pleitte en hen zegen bracht, ondanks het booze, waarmede zij hem trachtten te overweldigen. In dit, naar het scheen, ontmoedigend streven is hij overvloedigelijk geslaagd. Onbegrepen als hij was door hen, die door de wereld verblind waren, heeft Christus Jezus zijne gehoorzame volgelingen in alle eeuwen tot diepe en blijvende vreugde gevoerd. Is deze vreugde ons tot heden ontgaan? Hebben wij nog niet opgemerkt hoe groot het aantal is van degenen, die in de wereld van heden in vrede leven met zichzelf en met de geheele menschheid? Laten wij dan wakker worden en rondom ons schouwen! Dan zullen wij dien glimlach opmerken, die van een reinen glans van geestelijk licht spreekt, en het liefdevolle troostwoord hooren, dat rechtstreeks en oprecht uit de diepte opwelt van een onbegrensd vertrouwen in Gods macht. Dit blijde vertrouwen en deze krachtige overtuiging kunnen ons eigendom zijn, indien wij ze willen aanvaarden. Zij zijn de gaven Gods aan al Zijne kinderen, en er is niets geschied en er kan nimmer iets geschieden, waardoor deze buiten het bereik van een iegelijk onzer zouden geraken. Iederen dag opnieuw zijn er mannen en vrouwen, die, ontwakend uit den droom van stoffelijkheid, hunne aanspraak op deze gaven leeren beseffen en ze aanvaarden en daardoor toenemen in geestelijk inzicht en in blijdschap. Zij leggen hunne angsten, hunne ziekten, hun leed en hunne zonden even rustig en daadwerkelijk af, als zij bevlekte of gescheurde kleedingstukken zouden verwisselen voor schoone, ongescheurde en fraaie kleederen.

Hoeveel heeft de wereld niet aan die vrouw met haar reine gemoed te danken, die ons opnieuw des menschen van-God-gegeven macht heeft leeren kennen! Zij heeft deze macht onwederlegbaar bewezen in onze hedendaagsche wereld, en heeft ons duidelijke aanwijzingen gegeven voor het benutten er van. Mary Baker Eddy heeft de beloften, door Christus Jezus gegeven, opnieuw uitgesproken, herhaald en verklaard. Zoo helder zijn zij uiteengezet in het Christian Science leerboek *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, dat ieder oprecht, onbevooroordeeld mensch deze kan begrijpen.

Is het ons soms alsof wij, in stede van eene individueele natuur, eerder eene kampplaats zijn van twee naturen, die voortdurend met elkander in strijd zijn? Het stoffelijk begrip omtrent den mensch, dat in den weg schijnt te staan aan ons bewustzijn van den mensch als de weerspiegeling van Gemoed, van Ziel, is slechts eene waanvoorstelling als werkelijkheid vermomd. Deze waanvoorstelling kan geleidelijk ter zijde gesteld worden en moet ten slotte door de waarheid worden vervangen. Wijzend op Christus Jezus, heeft Paulus aan de Efeziërs geschreven: „Want hij is onze vrede, die deze beiden één gemaakt heeft, en den middelmuur des afscheidsels gebroken" heeft, . . . opdat hij die beiden met God in één lichaam zou verzoenen door het kruis, de vijandschap aan hetzelve gedood hebbende." Met andere woorden hij maakte den werkelijken mensch Gods,—wat een ieder van ons waarlijk is,—waarneembaar voor de menschelijke bevatting, door hier op aarde ten volle des menschen onverwinlijke macht te demonstreeren om God te openbaren. Sterfelijke misvattingen zijn het, die den slagboom schijnen op te richten, welken de Christus vernietigt. Door geestelijke macht alleen heeft Christus Jezus den stoffelijken weerstand tegen Waarheid verbroken; hij heeft ons aangetoond hoe ook wij dit in ons eigen leven doen kunnen en hij gaf ons de belofte, dat wij daarin ten slotte zullen slagen. De weg, dien hij gegaan is, is voor ons afgebakend, uitgeduid en toegelicht. Die weg leidt hier en nu tot eene practische en loonende wijze van leven, die geen andere dan heilzame offers van ons eischt, welke toch éénmaal gebracht moeten worden.

De vermeende tweeledigheid in de menschelijke natuur neemt een einde, wanneer eigenwil zich aan den goddelijken wil overgeeft. Deze van-God-beschikte groei is voor een ieder onzer „de weg", welke de Christus is. Sprekende over: „de zegepraal van het goede, die een welbehagen in zwakheden heeft," zegt Mrs. Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, blz. 201, 202): „Zij belicht door het vleesch de goddelijke macht des Geestes, en reikt tot de basis van alle veronderstelde wonderen."

Zooals Paulus ons de zending van Christus Jezus in beeldspraak heeft toegelicht, heeft ook Mrs. Eddy in eene toespraak tot hare Kerk (*Message to The Mother Church for 1902*, blz. 4) hare volgelingen vermaand te bidden „om meer genade, meer levens-vervulling en geestelijk begrijpen, welke harmonie brengen aan het oor en verrukking aan het hart, —een peilloozen vrede tusschen Ziel en zinnen,—en dat onze werken even waardevol mogen zijn als onze woorden."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

Shadows

It is the time when pastures know
The timid treading of the deer.
Their footprints trace around the pool
A dainty circlet firm and clear.

Marsh marigolds grow close beside
The cedars in the hollow places,
Green and yellow loveliness
Reflected from their golden faces.

The little creatures of the wood
Run up and down beside the stream
Into the light from homes of shade,
Into the sun to doze and dream.

Only the timid treading deer
Are swiftly come and swifter gone,
Visiting marigolds by night,
Shadows that leap before the dawn.

BEATRICE HOLMAN.

A Fathomless Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO MANY men and women in these days the thought of peace may seem little more than a faint mockery of a vanished ideal. Nation appears to be divided from nation by deep clefts of distrust and hatred, the business world riven by the shock of conflicting interests, and personal ties may be deemed as shifting sands that make continuity of harmonious living impossible. Have modern philosophies advanced civilization, or have they led its trembling feet to the collapse of one frail hope after another?

Yet thousands of people in the world are at this very moment giving thanks for the possession of a peace and joy so satisfying that these pictures of conflict and desolation cannot stir them to dismay. That these priceless possessions are solid realities and not daydreams, is attested by the continuing serenity and security of their lives. Do some say that they are superficial optimists, failing to comprehend the grim realism of a hopeless fate?

This, however, they are not, unless the same can be said of the world's most persistent optimist, who was so hopeful of good for all men that he interceded in behalf of his enemies and brought blessings to men in spite of the evil with which they tried to overwhelm him. In this seemingly discouraging endeavor, his success was colossal. Unrecognized by those blinded by the world, Christ Jesus has led his obedient followers of all ages into deep and lasting joy. Have we, so far, missed it? Have we failed to discern the great company of those who live in this present-day world at peace with themselves and with all mankind? Then, let us awake and look about! See that smile which reveals a pure glow of spiritual light; hear the loving word of comfort, straight and sincere, from the depths of an incalculable conviction of God's power! This glad confidence and this profound conviction are ours, if we will accept them. They are God's gifts to all His children, and nothing has happened or ever can happen to put them beyond the reach of a single one. Every day, newly awakened men and women are claiming and receiving these gifts, thereby gaining in spiritual discernment and joy. They are laying aside their fears, illnesses, griefs, and sins as quietly and practically as one might exchange soiled or torn garments for those which are clean, whole, and beautiful.

What a bestowal, by which a pure-minded woman has pointed out anew the understanding of man's God-given power! She has beyond any question proved this power in the modern world, and has left us explicit directions as to how to use it. Mary Baker Eddy has restated, reiterated, and interpreted the promises of Christ Jesus. So clearly are these set forth in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," that no sincere, unprejudiced person can fail to understand them.

Does it ever seem that, instead of being one individual, one is the mental battle ground of two natures that continually oppose each other? The material sense of man that seems to hamper one's consciousness of man as the reflection of Mind, Soul, is but an illusion disguised as a reality. This illusion can progresstvely be laid aside and ultimately must be replaced with the truth. Referring to Christ Jesus, Paul wrote to the Ephesians, "For he is our peace, who hath made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us . . . that he might reconcile both unto God in one body by the cross, having slain the enmity thereby." In other words, he made the real man of God, which each one of us actually is, appreciable to human comprehension by demonstrating fully on this earth man's invincible power to make God manifest. It is mortal misconception that seems to build up the barrier which the Christ destroys. By spiritual might alone Christ Jesus broke down the material resistance to Truth, showed us how to do this in our own lives, and promised us ultimate success in the undertaking. His path is charted, posted, illumined. It leads, here and now, to a practical and rewarding mode of living, exacting no sacrifices except those which are salutary, and which must in any case be made eventually.

The supposed duality in human nature ends when self-will surrenders to the divine will. This divinely ordained progress is the Christ-way for all. Mrs. Eddy says, speaking of "the triumph of good that has pleasure in infirmities" (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 201, 202), "It illustrates through the flesh the divine power of Spirit, and reaches the basis of all supposed miracles."

As Paul metaphorically showed forth the mission of Christ Jesus, so Mrs. Eddy in an address to her Church (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, p. 4) urged upon her followers the need to pray "for more grace, a more fulfilled life and spiritual understanding, bringing music to the ear, rapture to the heart—a fathomless peace between Soul and sense—and that our works be as worthy as our words."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Elizabeth Ascends the Throne

(1533)

There was naturally an intense curiosity to see this mysterious girl of twenty-five whom fate had so dramatically lifted from obscurity into the glare of a throne. All the polite world in London, peers, bishops, statesmen, diplomats, whoever could claim the privilege by right of rank, place or fashion, crowded to see her first state reception on the night of November 23rd at Lord North's house, the old Carthusian monastery "close by the horse market," to observe and report under cover of paying their respects.

Through the recorded impressions of that brilliant scene there runs a unanimity of approval like a murmur of refined applause. The chrysalis had emerged a full-grown butterfly, the obscure princess had stepped forth from her rustic captivity in all respects a queen, as different from the Milady Elizabeth of Woodstock and Hatfield as the prim grey frocks of her girlhood were from the splendour of brocade and gems she would wear henceforth to the day of her death. She stood oh the steps of the dais radiant, alert and completely mistress of herself. She was "above middle height and of well-proportioned figure," her movements and manner uniting "stately grace with frank condescension." . . .

She gave them also, in the course of this ceremony, a glimpse of the quality of her mind. Spain's ambassador, the Count de Feria, was there, a dark, proud, stalwart man, one to inspire awe, for it was not improbable that he would be set by the world's mightiest king to rule over England as his viceroy when circumstances should have overwhelmed the heroine of the present occasion. The ambassador had not meant, as he confessed to his master, to talk of business on this evening, since it was neither the time nor the place. But Elizabeth's cordial response to his words of goodwill encouraged him to proceed beyond his intention, and to add a gentle hint that she would be well advised to please King Philip by being "very careful of religious affairs."

It was an awkward moment: she was being asked to stand and deliver, at the threshold of her reign and on the spur of the moment, a declaration of religious policy. If she answered as the ambassador wished, she would alarm that large body of her subjects who were her chief supporters; if she declined she would offend her one powerful ally abroad. Whichever answer she made would reverberate with unforeseeable consequences through England and Europe. . . . Only Elizabeth seemed innocently unaware of her dilemma. Smiling down at the attentive Spaniard, while a thousand ears bent to catch her words, she agreed with him that "It would indeed be bad of her to forget God, who had always been so good to her." The tension relaxed, the festivities continued, and the dissatisfied de Feria withdrew to write his master in Brussels that "this seemed to me rather an equivocal reply," though only what one might have expected from "a young lass who, although sharp, is without prudence."—MILTON WALDMAN, in "Elizabeth: Queen of England." (London: Longmans, Green. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Prices Decline to New Low Territory

After Wavering Indecisively Stocks Slump Sharply—Rally at Close

By Forrest Price

Without any apparent reason whatever stocks slumped today.

The market has steadily been following the downward direction for the last three weeks.

There was nothing in the news to cause the selling. Passing of the stock exchange bill had been deemed a certainty for some time. And it probably has been discounted to a large extent.

With the comparatively favorable business conditions it was difficult to account for all the selling.

Losses of a point to about eight points were established in an active market. These were partly recovered.

Stocks were making a brisk rally toward the close of the market. When pressure lifted at times trading grew quiet.

Total sales approximated 1,800,000 shares.

Prominent in the decline was Allied Chemical, which dropped nearly eight points at one time. Other weak shares were those of Continental Can, American Can, International Harvester, Case, and the motor stocks, all making new 1934 lows.

United States Steel struck a new low, selling under 40.

Corporate bonds generally followed the trend of stock prices. The United States Government and a few high-grade corporate issues resisted pressure, but gains were trifling for the most part. Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950, Milwaukee 5s and Erie 5s were slightly lower.

Wheat dropped more than two cents a bushel at one time, then came back to a small extent. Forecasts of rain gave the price situation a more bullish tinge. Cotton dropped off moderately on favorable weather reports but rallied later. Silver was steady. Rubber was easy.

There has been entirely too much chaotic thinking in high places. This is manifest in the almost innumerable bills presented to Congress and the divergent opinions of Administration advisers. It is not strange then that this confused state of affairs is reflected in business and stock market operations. The wonder is that commercial and financial activities are as stable as they are.

It is believed that with the adjournment of Congress next month an improved state of affairs may be looked for. It also is thought that a good many of the so-called radical reform measures will not see the light of day—and this will tend to a restoration of confidence among business people.

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Stock market sentiment generally was tinged with indigo today, and prices, as a whole, pointed downward.

After some minor rallies in the early trading, the list was subjected to rather sharp selling pressure around noon, and the ticker tape lagged behind floor transactions for a time.

Losses ranged from 1 to 4 or more points before support arrived. The activity dwindled on the recoveries. Many stocks dropped to new lows on the year or longer.

Allied Chemical Weak

Shares of Allied Chemical, at the worst, were off around 8 points. Continental Can lost 4, and International Harvester 3.

American Telephone was resistant, as were a number of other utilities. Issues down 1 to 2 or more included American Can, Case, U. S. Steel, du Pont, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Sears Roebuck, Celanese, American Smelting and Kennecott.

Both Chrysler and General Motors were a bit soft. The rails held their declines to fractions, as did most of the oils.

Commission houses reported that short selling had expanded perceptibly, but that the bears showed a disposition to take profits on the sizable dips. Early margin calls were numerous, and some of the declines were attributed to liquidation of various shaky accounts.

Secondary Bonds Off

The bond market had a mixed tone during the forenoon trading today. United States Governments and prime corporate issues continued to reflect good support, but parts of the secondary division tilted downward under further selling.

Treasury 3s accounted for a substantial part of the early dealings in the federal issues, gaining 3-32s of a point under the sizable turnover. A similar advance occurred in the Treasury 3¼s of 1941. The remainder of the list moved narrowly with values 1-32d down to 1-32d higher.

The best action in the rail group was supplied by Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, and New York Central 5s which improved about a point each. Canadian Pacific debentures were fractionally better.

Trading was decidedly limited in the utility and industrial classifications, and most price changes were unimportant. Chile Copper 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, Phillips Petroleum 5¼s and International Telephone 5s edged up a little. Bethlehem Steel 5s and National Dairy 5¼s were transferred a shade below Saturday's finals.

German and Argentine obligations were marked by heaviness, and other foreign issues moved sluggishly within narrow margins of the previous closing levels. Poland 7s rose a small fraction to a new high for the year.

Western Union March Net

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Western Union Telegraph Company for the quarter ended March 31 had net income of $548,747, equivalent to 52 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with net loss of $349,099 for the March quarter last year.

Cotton Consumption Off

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—The New York Cotton Exchange Service estimates consumption of cotton by domestic mills in April at 520,000 bales, compared with 543,000 bales in March and 470,000 bales in April, 1933.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	May 14	May 12
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	3900	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
34⅞	16	.2	Adams Millis	4700	26½	25¼	26	26½
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	1400	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8⅞
7⅝	4½	..	Advance Rumely	900	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝
9⅞	8¼	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7	6⅝	7	7
106¼	93¾	3	Air Reduction	1700	97	96	96¾	97¼
3¾	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
23½	17⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	4700	18⅛	17½	17¾	17½
8¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	6700	2¾	2½	2⅝	2¾
16⅜	8⅞	..	Alleph pf ww xxx	1400	13½	12	13⅛	12½
14⅜	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	300	12½	11½	12¼	12
14⅜	8⅝	2	Allegh pf ww XL	200	12½	12½	12½	..
160¾	126½	6	Allied Chem	3000	134	126½	130½	135
129¼	122¼	7	Allied Chem pf	200	127	127	127	..
23⅜	13¾	..	Allis Chalmers	4000	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞	14½
20½	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	13½	13¼	13¼	13¼
7¾	3½	..	Amal Leather	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
45	25	.50g	Amal Leather pf	400	30½	30	30	..
53¾	41½	2	Amerada	1000	48	46¾	48	48
36	25¼	..	Am Agri Chem	1100	33¼	33	33¼	33¼
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	1900	19½	18	18	18½
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	1400	8½	8	8½	9½
71	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	170	55	50	52	55
38	24	.80	Am Brake S&F	600	25	23¾	23¾	..
110½	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	106	106	106	106
107¾	90½	4	Am Can	6000	95	90¼	94	94¼
33⅞	19½	..	Am Car& Fdry	3100	20	19⅜	19¾	19½
56½	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	100	39	39	39	..
60	46¼	3	Am Chicle	400	54⅞	53½	53½	..
8½	3¾	..	Am Colortype	100	4	4	4	..
62½	36⅛	..	Am Com Alcohol	4100	37	36⅛	36⅞	36⅞
5	2	..	Am Encaustic T	400	2½	2	2	2
13¾	7	..	Am & For Pow	6100	7½	7	7½	7¼
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	700	18¾	18	18	18⅞
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	10	9¾	9¾	10
22⅜	13½	1	Am Hawaiian	200	14¼	13½	14¼	14¼
42¼	26½	..	Am Hide & Lt pf	600	27	26½	27	28
10	6½	..	Am Ice	400	7½	7¼	7¼	..
11	6½	..	Am International	1400	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	6¾
8	4	..	Am La Fr pf	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
38¾	22¾	..	Am Locomotive	400	24	22¾	23⅜	24
74⅜	50	..	Am Loco pf	100	55	55	55	..
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	700	9	8¾	9	9
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	1400	21	19½	21	20½
34⅝	21	1½	Am News	150	26	24¾	25	..
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	3100	7	6½	6¾	6⅝
26¼	12⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	200	17¾	17¾	17¾	18⅜
29⅞	13⅜	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	700	21⅜	20⅜	20⅝	21
17⅜	12	..	Am Radiator	9100	12⅞	12	12⅝	12½
26¼	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	9000	17¾	16⅜	17½	17⅝
54¼	36	4	Am Safety Razor	700	50½	50	50	..
7⅜	3¼	..	Am Seating	400	4	3¾	3¾	4
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
30	19½	2	Am Shipbuilding	50	22½	22½	22½	22½
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & R	13700	38¼	36½	37¾	38¼
123	100	7g	Am Smelt & R pf	100	114	114	114	..
26½	15¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	1600	15½	15	15¼	15¾
81	65½	2	Am Steel F pf	50	65¼	65½	65¼	..
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	100	41½	41½	41½	42
61	44	2	Am Sugar Ref	600	51	49½	51	49
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	13100	112¾	110	112¾	110¾
13	4⅞	h	Am Type Finders	200	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
28¾	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	70	15½	15	15½	15
25⅜	16⅜	1	Am Wat W&E	4700	17½	16⅜	17¼	17½
80	54	6	Am Wat1pf	100	72	72	72	..
17½	8½	..	Am Woolen	2100	10¼	8½	9¾	10¼
133⅜	58	1¼g	Am Woolen pf	500	61	58	59	61
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	1400	2⅜	2	2	2⅜
17½	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	300	8⅜	8	8⅜	8¼
9	5⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	6	5⅞	6	6⅛
17¾	13	..	Anaconda Cop	17100	13⅞	13	13½	13⅜
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	400	29½	29	29¼	29
93¼	76½	7	Armour Del pf	100	88½	88½	88½	..
8	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	4700	6	5½	5⅞	5¾
3⅞	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	1400	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
8	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	4700	6	5½	5¾	5¾
8⅜	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	700	5	4½	4⅞	5⅛
10½	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	100	7½	7½	7½	..
9¼	5	..	Art Metal Const	30	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	1¾	1⅝	1¾	..
18¼	11⅜	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	12	12	12	11¾
73¾	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	7100	54½	51½	54¼	53
87⅜	70½	4.80e	Atchison pf	200	75	75	75	75
54¾	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	1600	36¼	34¼	35½	37
35¼	21¾	1	Atl Refining	6700	23½	21¾	22½	23⅜
55½	35¼	1b	Atlas Powder	900	43¾	42½	43¾	43
16¼	7½	..	Atlas Tack	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
57⅜	37¾	4	Auburn Auto	8100	34	31¼	34	33
16⅜	7	..	Austin N.chols	900	11	10¼	10¾	..
64	39½	4	Austin Nichols A	20	59	58	59	..
10¾	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	7900	6⅜	5¾	6⅛	6¼

—B—

16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	6100	10¾	10¼	10⅜	10¼
64⅜	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	400	43	40½	42	43½
34½	21	..	Bal & Ohio	7000	22¾	21⅛	22½	21½
27⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	25½	25	25	25½
46⅛	39¾	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	40	40	40	41
110	85⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	..
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	900	4	4	4	4
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	6700	7½	7	7½	7⅜
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	1600	14½	14	14¼	..
67	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	63	63	63	63
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	2100	11¼	10½	10⅞	11
119¼	95½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	1100	117¼	117¼	117¼	..
23⅞	13⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	6100	14¾	13⅜	14¼	14¼
19⅛	12⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	700	16	15¾	16	15⅞
34¼	26½	.25b	Best & Co	400	30	29½	29½	29¾
49½	32	..	Bethlehem Steel	12100	34½	32	33¾	33
82	63¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	66	65	65	65
40	21½	1b	Bigelow Sanford	100	27½	27½	27½	28½
16¼	10¼	..	Blaw Knox	700	10¾	10¼	10½	11
68¾	49⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1000	53	49⅝	52½	52
88	76	4g	Bon Ami A	150	78	76	76½	..
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	6700	23¼	22⅝	23	23¼
28⅜	20⅜	1	*Borg Warner	200	21½	20⅜	21½	21¼
3	1	..	h Botany Mills A pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
19⅜	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	4700	16	15	15⅞	15⅝
39⅜	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	2100	36⅜	33⅜	35¾	34⅜
8¾	4⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	5½	5½	5½	..
80½	60⅞	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	63½	62½	62½	..
10⅞	6¾	..	Brunswick Balke	500	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅜
9⅜	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	1000	5⅝	5½	5½	5½
14½	9¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
76	63½	2	Bucyrus E pf	30	62¼	62½	62¼	..
7⅜	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	6000	6	5½	5⅝	5¾
5⅜	3¼	..	Budd Wheel	1600	3½	3	3¼	3½
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	300	9⅜	9	9¼	9¼
13⅜	8	..	Burns Bros pf	20	7	7	7	6⅝
17½	8½	.40	Burroughs Add	2900	13¼	12¼	12⅜	13
3⅞	1¾	.. h	Bush Terminal	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2	2	2	2
2½	1½	..	Butte & Superior	400	1½	1½	1½	..
4¾	2½	..	Butterick	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
32¾	19⅛	..	Byers	2100	21	19	20¼	20

—C—

34½	18¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	2800	31¼	29½	31¼	30¾
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
6⅜	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	1900	4¼	4	4	4
15⅞	9	..	Campbell Wy&C	300	9¼	8½	8½	9½
29½	21	1	Canada Dry	1600	21¾	21	21¾	21½
18¼	12¾	..	Canadien Pacific	8700	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	15¾
38	28½	2	Canoon Mills	200	32	32	32	..
86¾	46	..	Case Thresh	6700	49	46	48⅛	48⅞
84½	68	4	Case Thresh	6700	49	46	48⅛	48⅞
84½	58	4g	Case Thresh pf	60	70	70	70	70¼
33⅜	23½	.50	*Caterpillar Trac	3500	26½	25½	26¼	26½
44⅞	24⅛	..	Celanese Corp	18600	26	24½	25⅜	26⅜
32¼	24	1½	Central Aguirre	100	26	26	26	26¼
40¼	30⅝	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	6100	32½	30⅝	32¼	31½
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	1800	5	4¼	4½	4⅝
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	500	42	40⅜	41	40½
47⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2900	44	42½	43½	43½
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	200	3	2¾	2¾	3⅛
11⅞	1¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	500	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	2400	4⅝	4¼	4½	4⅜
13¾	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3800	7½	6¾	7⅛	7
15	6⅝	..	Chi & S'western	6200	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞	8½
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	15¼	14	15¼	15
9⅞	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1900	6¾	5½	6	6⅜
28¾	16½	..	Chi Pneu H pf	600	20	19½	19¾	20½
6¼	2¾	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
8	3¾	h	Chi RI&P 6%	400	4	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
9⅝	4⅝	h	Chi RI&P 7%	600	5¼	5	5	5⅛
30¾	19¼	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	24	23⅝	23⅝	..
11⅜	6	..	Childs Company	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
60⅜	36½	1f	Chrysler	68900	39¼	36½	38⅛	38¼
24⅜	17¼	.2	City Ice & Fuel	500	20⅝	20½	20½	20½
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	83	83	83	1
2½	⅞	..	City Stores	300	1	1	1	1
5⅝	3¾	..	City Stores A	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
21¾	8¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	400	11	10½	10⅝	12¼
18½	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	6500	14	12⅜	13¼	13½
28½	16	..	Collins & Aikman	3400	16½	15¾	16½	16¼
8¾	3⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	500	4½	4	4	4¼
40¾	27	..	Colo & Southern	130	32	32	32	31¾
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	10	21	21	21	21
19¼	11⅛	.50	Columbia Gas	5300	11¾	11¼	11¾	11⅝
46⅛	39¼	2½	Columbia G pf A	200	68	67	67	..
31	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	700	25⅞	24½	25⅞	24⅝
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	4200	63	59	63	61¾
35⅛	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	3600	26½	25¼	26¼	26⅛
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	300	46¼	45⅝	46¼	..
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	100	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	..
59¾	35¾	2	Com Credits	2000	50⅜	47⅞	50¼	49
36⅜	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	14800	20⅞	19¾	20⅝	20½
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	12100	2¼	2	2	2
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	1200	41⅜	40⅜	41⅜	41
13⅜	7¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
31¼x	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	1100	24¼	23¼	24¼	24½
5K	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	300	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
17½	10⅜	.50b	Consol Film I pf	1000	15	14⅜	15	14⅜
47?	31⅝	2	Consol Gas	6500	33	31⅝	32½	32¼
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	300	89¼	88¼	88¼	89¼
4⅜	2½	..	Consol Laundries	500	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2½
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Oil	14600	9¾	9½	9⅝	9¾
6⅜	2¼	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	1100	3½	3¼	3½	3⅜
2½	⅞	..	Consol Textile	5300	1⅛	⅞	1	1
13⅜	6⅞	..	Container A	3200	9¾	9½	9⅝	9½
8⅜	2⅝	..	Container B	1700	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅞
14⅜	7	..	Cont Baking A	1200	9¼	8¼	9	9¼
4⅜	2⅛	..	Cont Baking B	3900	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
83¼	69¾	3	Cont Can	2600	73½	69½	70	74
11⅜	7½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	8⅞	8	8	8?
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	1400	29	28	28	29
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	900	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	11800	18½	17½	18⅜	18
84½	64	3	Corn Products	2600	83¾	80½	82½	84¼
145	135	7	Corn Prod pf	100	143¾	143¾	143¾	..
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	1200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	600	31¼	31¼	31¼	31
15½	8	..	Crosley Radio	300	12	12	12	11⅞
36¼	24¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1800	25½	24½	25½	25
6⅜	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerbach	1500	5	4¾	5	4¾
38⅜	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	300	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	400	1½	1½	1½	1¾
10½	3½	..	Cuba Ry pf	50	7⅛	6½	6½	7½
9⅜	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	2100	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
47¾	20¼	..	Cuban Am S pf	50	44	44	44	42½
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	2100	22¼	20⅜	21½	20
84¼	43½	1¼	Curtis Pub pf	500	72½	72	72	72
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	9500	3¼	3	3⅛	3¼
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	8000	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
91	80½	7	Cushman 7%	10	85¼	85¼	85¼	85?¼
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	700	14½	14	14	14½

—D—

34⅛	18½	..	Deere & Co	3100	20¼	18⅛	20¼	20
15½	11¼	.10g	*Deere & Co pf	400	13	12	12	13⅜
73½	50	..	Del & Hudson	3200	52½	50	50⅜	52
33⅜	20½	..	Del Lack & W	8200	21⅜	20¼	21⅜	20⅜
13¾	8⅜	..	Denver R F pf	300	6½	6⅜	6½	3½
84	63¼	4	Detroit Edison	100	75	75	75	75
55½	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	300	41	40	40	42¼
28½	22½	1	*Diamond Match	100	22	21¾	21¾	22½
31½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	..
40⅞	22	1.50	Dome Mines	14400	36¼	35½	36¼	35¾
23	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	1100	19½	19	19	19⅜
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	10500	18	16⅜	17⅞	17½
23	16¾	1	Duplan Silk	200	15¼	15	15	..
103⅞	81¾	2	du Pont de Nem	12400	83½	80¾	82½	82
122¼	115	6	du Pont deb	400	121	120¾	121	121½

—E—

12¾	8¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	600	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	..
96¼	70	4	Eastman Kodak	2100	90¼	87½	90¼	89
140	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	135	135	135	..
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	2900	16¼	15½	16⅛	15¾
19¼	11⅜	..	Ettington Schild	100	11	11	11	12
31⅜	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	8700	20½	19¼	20⅛	20
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	98	98	98	..
7½	3⅜	..	Elec oat	3100	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
9½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	4100	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	8¾
9⅜	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3200	5¼	5	5¼	5⅛
19⅜	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	12	11½	12	12
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	600	13¼	12½	13¼	13¼
1⅞	⅝	.h	Elk Horn Coal	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3¾	1¼	.h	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
63	51	3	Endicott Johnson	200	51½	51	51	..
8¾	4¼	..	Engineers Pub S	200	4½	..	4½	..
23½	11⅜	..	Engineers P S bpf	100	12½	12½	12½	13⅜
10⅜	6¼	1	Equitable Off Bldg	700	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	900	18½	16¼	18½	18⅜
28¼	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	800	21¾	20	20⅝	20
23	12	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	16	16	16	..
14⅜	7½	.50	Eureka Vacuum	100	10	10	10	10
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	6100	22	20	22	20½
10½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	140	6	5¼	6	5¼

—F—

12½	4½	..	Fairbanks pf	30	8½	8	8	7
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	800	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
11¼	7	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
62	34¼	6	*Fed Lt & Tr pf	20	52	52	52	..
8¾	5⅝	..	Fed Motor Tr	600	6	5⅝	5⅝	6
5⅜	2	..	Fed Screw W	200	3	2¾	2¾	3¼
4	2	..	Fed Water Serv	400	2½	2	2	..
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	28½	28	28	28
25¼	17⅞	.40	Firestone T&R	800	17¾	17	17	18½
86	71	6	*Firestn T&R pf A	100	81	81	81	83¼
67½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	200	61	60¼	61	59¾
17⅜	2¼	..	Follansb

Financial: News and Comment

U. S.-Japan Trade Council Opposes Arbitrary Quotas

Says International Commerce in Great Need of Economic Disarmament

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 14—"International trade difficulties of today can only be satisfactorily adjusted by economic disarmament, rather than by the erection of new trade barriers," according to a statement made today by the American-Japanese Trade Council. It goes on record as opposing the recent imposition of import quotas on cotton textiles shipped from Japan to British colonies.

"This council views with deep concern the resort to arbitrary quotas by any country, at a time when it is so essential to world trade recovery that these artificial barriers to international trade should be removed," a resolution adopted by the council says. "Concerned chiefly with the maintenance of American-Japanese trade relations, this council is of the opinion that these relations may most effectively be promoted by mutual friendly negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements to which the existence of regional economic blocs, discriminatory trade agreements, quotas and other trade barriers present most serious obstacles.

"This council is further of the opinion that, in the case of highly competitive goods, it should be possible for two countries to reach an accord as to the quotas of such articles, such as was accomplished recently between American and Japanese manufacturers with regard to imports into the United States of lead pencils, with the prompt approval of the Government of Japan. On a give-an-take basis of friendly negotiation the trade difficulties that arise between countries may be adjusted without resort to arbitrary measures by way of reprisal."

The resolution urges that because of the increasing interchange of such items as cotton and silk between the United States and Japan, no decision should be made by either country affecting any commodity competitive with domestic interests, "without contemplating the effect of this upon the total volume of reciprocal trade."

"The council feels it would be unfortunate were the evidence given by Japan of her increasing productive efficiency and competitive power regarded in a different light from that of other nations which in the past sought to balance their internal economy by greater industrialization and the opening up of new markets," the resolution continues. "Japan's evolution as an industrial country is not different from that of other nations which have become increasingly competitive in world markets."

Colombia Awaiting Recommendations Of Economic Committee

BOGOTA, Colombia, May 14 (By U. P.)—Conclusions of a special economic commission named by President-elect Alfonso Lopez are awaited here, with the hope the recommendations will form the basis for later solutions when Señor Lopez assumes office.

The commission has submitted its first report on the financial situation of Colombia, but the document confines itself to an expository analysis of economic conditions.

The committee of ministers has assigned $2,950,000 to be expended in May in all departments of the executive. In the allotment for the Department of the Interior, $1,026,000 includes sums necessary for servicing the public debt, in accordance with the latest requirements regarding Colombian script.

A favorable trade balance of 8,000,000 pesos for March was reported by the Comptroller-General. The total exports was $12,994,251, and imports, $4,608,493.

Of the exports, $10,459,524 went to the United States; Germany $877,999; Holland $419,461; France $392,904; England $388,487; Switzerland $117,158, and Belgium $102,789.

Imports: England $750,583; France $202,750; Italy 189,675.

Chicago Business Reports Good As Preceding Weeks

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 14—There was little negative reaction in Chicago trade circles as a result of the drought and wind storm of last week, according to observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

While slight uneasiness was noted among scattered buyers in certain northwestern rural areas where the threatened crop shortage may be most seriously felt, local wholesalers, retailers and mail order houses all reported commitments up to preceding weeks.

Industrially Chicago had another good week, with steel again the leader. Improvement was also noted in demands for telephone equipment, railroad supplies and building material.

In the local utility field, telephone, gas, electric power, and transportation companies all indicated demands ahead of the like period of a year ago.

Real estate continues to improve. Rents announced during the week show a decidedly strong trend. Several real estate agencies announce demands by small home purchasers better than in any fortnight in the last three years, with several completed transactions.

Business Slackens Although Is Well Above May 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 14—In its weekly summary of the general business situation, the Standard Statistics Company of New York says:

"Further evidences of seasonal recession in various business lines have been recorded this week, and the tentative estimate of the Standard Statistics Company industrial production index for May has been placed slightly below the spring peak figure for April.

"Virtually all consumer goods industries are operating currently at a somewhat reduced rate. Particularly is this true of textile lines, although demand throughout retail trade has moderated during recent weeks. While such buying is extremely sensitive to prospective price changes, present inventories appear somewhat large and may tend to prolong the normal spring recession in these lines.

"Among the heavier lines, similar receding tendencies are beginning to be noted in automobiles and lumber. On the other hand, steel operations have reached a new spring high point as consumers take advantage of price protection to cover forward needs. The continued favorable level of electric power output and merchandise car loadings reflect the fact that numerous small industries also are experiencing a continued rising trend of activity."

England and France Buy More American Securities in April

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 14—England and France were again buyers of American securities on balance during the month of April, with operations for the account of French investors and traders being on a heavier scale than for English account, it is shown in a study made by Fenner & Beane of records compiled by its foreign department.

According to the firm's records, French investors purchased American securities to the extent of 36 per cent more than they sold during April, whereas English investors purchased 16 per cent more than they sold for the same month. The figures further show that France has been a steady buyer on balance for each month since September of last year, when for three months beginning with the July break they sold on balance steadily. England, on the other hand, bought steadily on balance every month since May, 1933, when British investors were sellers of American securities on balance on a very small scale.

Steel Operations Now Near Peak, Is Prevailing Belief

Rate Higher During Week, However—Scrap Prices Continue Decline

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 14—Most indicators of the iron and steel industry show continued progress. The trend of steel scrap prices, however, has been contrary to the general trend of steel barometers for three or four weeks. Another decline of 25 cents a ton took place in heavy melting steel scrap at Pittsburgh late last week, a complete reduction of $1 during this movement.

April steel statistics were highly favorable. Pig iron production gained 12 per cent in daily rate; steel ingot production was at the rate of 54.19 per cent of capacity compared with 47.81 per cent for the preceding month; finished steel shipments by the United States Steel Corporation increased 54,800 tons, an unusually good showing for the first month of a quarter under the operation of the steel code.

Operations Outlook

Though the American Iron and Steel Institute has called the rate of operations 56.9 per cent of capacity over the last week trade journals and other observers have estimated the gait as 60 per cent. Observers who have been accurate in their predictions heretofore believe that the peak has been reached for the first half of the year and possibly for the entire year.

Production has been geared up to the assumption that everything will go smoothly among steel consumers. Should there be serious strikes among consumers or other developments affecting consumption it is easy to imagine an overproduction of semifinished steel, and some forms of finished material.

The present price of $36.375 a ton on steel rails will apply only to May shipment. Thereafter it is stated that higher prices will be in effect. Some authorities predict a rail price of $45 a ton, claiming that such a figure would be in line with the steel price structure generally.

Tin Plate Less Active

Operations among the tin-plate makers have fallen to 75 per cent of capacity after having stood at 80 per cent for nine weeks. Stocks of tin plate at the mills are large. Prices are still unchanged.

The steel code will theoretically expire on May 31, but it is conceded that it will be extended with some minor changes.

Demand for pig iron along the Atlantic seaboard has been as poor as at any time during the depression. The reason of course is the extremely heavy buying wave early in April. Sales at New York are running only 500 tons weekly compared with a normal of about 2000 tons.

Shipments of iron in the East are increasing very slowly, though in the Middle West the gain is quite impressive. In the East the best improvement in the consumption of iron has been among makers of railroad specialties and castings. In the West automotive castings are the most important outlet, though in the St. Louis district stove manufacture is brisk.

The better sales of fabricated structural steel are borne out by April construction contracts, which amounted to $131,413,000, compared with $56,573,000 a year ago. Most of the increase was in private construction work, which is the most encouraging feature of the figures.

Earnings Improvement Of Baltimore & Ohio

Net income of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for the year ended Dec. 31 last, after payment of interest and all other fixed charges, was $204,772. This contrasts with a deficit in 1932 of $6,334,978, an improvement in net income of $6,539,750.

President Daniel Willard says in the annual statement that, although traffic as a whole increased, transportation expenses were reduced by $2,571,341, or 5.55 per cent.

Railroads as Whole Likely To Show Small Net in 1934

First Quarter Shows Big Gain Over 1933—Wage Increase and Need for Heavy Expenditures Will Reduce Income Balance of Year

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—America's $20,000,000,000 railroad system, taken as a whole, failed to make the grade leading to profitable operations for the year 1933, but with a fresh head of steam and sand on the rails, the system may make it this year.

If business and trade maintain or better their current levels during the remainder of the year, students of the carriers' situation say the statistics indicate that the roads in the aggregate can earn their fixed charges for 1934, and show a small net income. The roads have a chance, therefore, of defeating the depression, financially speaking, for the first time since 1931.

In 1931, the class 1 railroads ended the year with income after all charges of $116,362,000. But in 1932, the roads met insurmountable obstacles in the way of declining traffic and lost $150,634,000 after payment of bond interest, fixed rental charges, etc. The recovery of business in the spring of 1933, although causing a rapid improvement in the carriers' position, was not quite sufficient to offset the heavy losses incurred in the first three months, and the roads were forced to lose $13,801,000 for the year as a whole.

This year, the relative improvement registered over the first quarter of 1933 has been striking largely because the carriers' operations hit rock bottom in this period a year ago.

Carloading and operating income figures for the remainder of the year may show less impressive gains over a year ago, and may even lag behind, since they must stand comparison with the vastly improved figures which accompanied the sweeping pick-up in trade after the banking holiday of 1933.

Net operating income in March is estimated at $51,986,000 by the Bureau of Railway Economics, bringing the total for the first quarter to $112,277,000. In 1933, net operating income in the first quarter was $34,569,000 and totaled only $10,850,000 in March in 1931.

The first quarter ordinarily is the poorest of the year, with the possible exception of the last. The second quarter usually registers a sharp improvement over the first, and the third quarter produces the best results of all, with October bringing the seasonal traffic rise to a peak.

On the other side of the picture are several factors which will work against a very rapid expansion in earnings. One is the new wage agreement which becomes effective on July 1, and will cost the roads an additional $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 in wages in the second semester.

On July 1, the wage reduction of 10 per cent made in accordance with the agreement of Jan. 31, 1932, will be mitigated to a deduction from pay rolls of only 7½ per cent. After Jan. 1, 1935, the reduction will be only 5 per cent, and after April 1, 1935, former wage scales will be restored in full, at an estimated annual cost to the roads of around $120,000,000.

Whereas a reasonable rise in business could easily absorb the increase in the wage bill this year, the roads also are faced with the prospect of heavier expenditures for maintenance and new equipment. These expenditures have been deferred for many months, and pressing needs have accumulated to the point where increased earnings will have to be put back into properties.

All in all, the prospect indicates that the roads have an excellent chance of earning their fixed obligations in 1934, though the likelihood is admittedly remote for any general reappearance of common stock dividends. Only nine important roads are currently paying anything to common shareholders.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Some traders have actually concluded that this is not a bull market after all, but a definite bear market, so sharp has been the disappointment caused by the last three weeks' accelerating and almost unbroken decline in stock prices. At the beginning of the week it was said that the series of successive daily declines was one of the longest in the history of the exchange, and there was a brief rally early in the week, but by Saturday the down trend had been resumed with prices falling out of bed almost regularly near the close of each session.

The explanation most popular in the Street is rather simple. The market, according to this notion, cannot go up without one of two forms of stimulus. Either the Government has got to continue going off the deep end of the budget, as France did between 1922 and 1926, borrowing for reconstruction, or else it must have more confidence in business men, so that business men can have more confidence in themselves and industrial adventurers can feel safe in borrowing and spending.

Just now neither of these appears probable. The Administration has apparently turned orthodox on money and budget matters, opposing silver, defeating the McLeod bill to pay off closed bank creditors, cutting down on relief appropriations, and making other efforts to balance the budget within a year.

Reform Still in Air

There appears little prospect, however, that the reform program is to let up. The Fletcher stock market control bill went through the Senate with little effective opposition and at overwhelmingly favorable vote. It contained drastic provisions, and in the middle of the week the Street got a glimpse of how Senators interpret the wishes of the folks back home, when an amendment to prohibit margin trading entirely was voted down by only 48 to 30. The Fletcher amendment of the Securities Act, which was tacked on to the market control bill, was by no means satisfactory to the Street, Traders are quite uncertain how much new financing is to be expected if this is all the modification of the Securities Act to be hoped for.

The gag rule already in the new sugar law and likely to be inserted in Wallace's amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and the drastic powers over food processors being sought by the Secretary of Agriculture contributed to the general fears among business men. This, the Street thinks, is more than enough to offset the indications that the NRA is now cracking up instead of cracking down. It is thought that in this political struggle between people whose politics largely concern what they are against, and people whose sole political aim is to be let alone, acts of sabotage may be, probably are being committed on both sides. There are plenty of people in the Street who are pleased to see stock prices sell off drastically just as the bill for drastic regulation of the stock exchanges is near its last legislative lap. A bad market strengthens their case. Defensive measures taken by business are also depressing and deflationary; they include the hiding of earnings, as in the first quarter reports which have been coming out the last four or five weeks, dividend reductions, as in the case of American Telephone dividend, which is rumored to be slated for a cut to a $7 rate on Wednesday, following the Illinois Bell rate decision, and the current probe into the bookkeeping of the New York Telephone Company.

Morgenthau's opposition to further postponement of the June 15 deadline when deposit business must be separated from security business was another bearish factor. Some of the liquidation of the past fortnight is said to have been done by divorced security affiliates of the larger banks, with more now likely to come. The bigger banks have put it off to the last moment. It is said now however that all but the Guaranty and National City have taken the step.

Discounting Silver Talk

Little further attention is being paid in the street to the silver talk. The 25 per cent silver backing for the currency, it is thought, can mean anything or nothing. The present monetary gold stock is about $7,500,000,000. To count this as 75 per cent, and add 25 per cent of silver, would mean $2,500,000,000 more of silver, of which the Government now has about $1,000,000,000, leaving $1,500,000,000 of silver to be bought. At 50 cents an ounce this would be the preposterous total of 3,000,000,000 ounces. But the money in circulation today is considerably less than the monetary gold stock, being covered well over 100 per cent. If the reserves were calculated against money in circulation, only a fraction of the above-mentioned amount of silver would have to be bought.

In this connection a neat explanation is current in the Street of the present sound money attitude of the Administration. It is explained as merely an interlude similar to those which preceded important Treasury offerings last year. The Government bond market was annoyed more than once last year when the Treasury struck a strong sound money pose just before an important offering, only to begin toying with inflationary programs as soon as the bonds were distributed. The rumor is that one of the biggest refunding offers in American history is to be made in June, with an exchange offer for a large part of the outstanding short-term debt and possibly for the called Fourth Liberties. Naturally the Administration wants Treasury bonds to rise as high as possible before it makes an exchange offer, and to play along with the inflationists at this time might be very costly.

Pressure for Inflation

But those who give this cynical explanation say that this Administration is not, never has been, and will probably not be a sound money Administration in the Wall Street sense. Its first interest is in helping for forgotten man, the unemployed and the distressed, rather than the money owner, the government bond holder, and the taxpayer. These people point out that without any additional legislation, the President still has power to force the Reserve system to buy $3,000,000,000 of Government bonds, can buy $3,000,000,000 more with greenbacks, monetize silver at far above the present price, or put gold up to $41.34. It is argued that if, after the refunding is over, business does not pick up, political pressure for federal aid in the form of loans, grants, bonuses, direct and indirect relief, will be sufficient to cause the President to exercise some of his powers.

One of the reasons why the financial community has not spoken out more strongly against the current socialistic trend of American politics is well understood in the Street. Briefly, it is a guilty conscience. The political weapon of disclosure and revelation, so skillfully wielded by the present Administration, is far from being worn out. There was general pleasure in the Street on the news that one of the leading brokerage houses had inserted the Declaration of Independence as an advertisement in a Washington paper, but the skeptics think the Street is whistling to keep up its courage. The policy of muzzling the ox that treadeth the corn, they think, is going to prevail for some time to come.

Midwest Drought Area Gets Relief In Light Showers

Only Stop-Gap Say Officials—Wallace Asks for World Pact

CHICAGO, May 14 (AP)—Rain drenched parts of a drought-stricken Midwest, but general predictions for fair weather today and tomorrow classed the relief as only a stop-gap.

Precipitation, both rain and snow, ranged from light drizzles in some sections to 4½-inch downpours in others, but agricultural experts said additional moisture was imperative to material improvement.

Showers fell generally throughout the agricultural area yesterday, assuring in many sections the germination of corn and proving a boon to the oat crop. The weather was cooler.

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Forecasts of light showers over the drought-crippled farm belt failed today to remove official apprehension. Some Administration officers privately expressed fear of an expanded destruction of crops.

Wants World Pact

Farm administration and relief officials inclined to regard the situation as the most severe in the recent history of the nation. They decline to make even a rough estimate of crop damage.

Instead they concentrated on providing relief for farm families and livestock. Through the red cross and state and county relief organizations, the Federal Relief Administration planned to alleviate suffering caused by the heat, drought and dust.

Farm administration leaders put their heads together to hear reports from George E. Farrell and Dr. A. G. Black, chiefs of the wheat and corn-hog sections, who returned from survey trips through the area.

It was against this dusty background that the Farm Administration started its second year today. The first twelve months saw the enrollment of nearly 3,000,000 farmers in production control plans. officials reported that benefit payments totaling more than $185,380,000 had been distributed to growers.

ATHENS, Ga., May 14 (AP)—The wheat growing nations of the world were put on notice Saturday by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace that an agreement must be reached unless they wish the United States to go into production on a big scale and battle for the world's markets.

Reviewing the collapse of the London Conference which was designed to increase export prices by 10 per cent and aid the farmers of the world, Wallace said he was "exceedingly disappointed" by the failure of the conference and that it was a serious matter for the world although it was not so serious from the viewpoint of the American farmer.

May Give Up Crop Control

Unless the conferees can work out an agreement, he said, the United States may give up control and compete for outside markets. He gave credit to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for making it possible for the United States to enforce little acreage reduction and scatter its wheat throughout the consuming nations.

"It is to be hoped," he said, "that the world conference can be saved and that the other exporting nations will perceive that they have even greater interests in the salvation than we have in the United States."

Here to address the University of Georgia Institute of Public Affairs, Secretary Wallace said the drought in the Middle West was alarming to the people of that area but in no way threatened a national food shortage.

He said the wheat carry-over this year was double the normal amount and there was no likelihood of producing less than the American people will consume.

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—Secretary Wallace's threat that the United States would dump wheat on the world market unless exporting nations got together on an agreement to limit sales was interpreted today by members of the World Wheat Commission, in session here, as aimed squarely at Argentina.

The American threat was regarded as endangering all exporting nations and the commission will make another attempt this week to prevent Argentina breaking the export quota pact.

The United States, Canada and Australia are expected to offer her part of their quota rights of export on the condition that the South American nation will curb her shipments abroad.

Drought Aid Costs Brazil $22,000,000

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Brazil has spent more than $22,000,000 for drought relief in northeastern states since the provisional government took power in October, 1930, Jose Americo de Almeida, Minister of Communications, reports.

The affected area, including most of the state of Ceara and large parts of Pernambuco, Rio Grande Do Norte and Parahyba, has good crop prospects for the first time in four years as a result of rains which filled newly built dams.

At the height of the drought about 2,000,000 persons were fighting with adversity.

Principal work done was: construction of dams to increase the storage capacity from about 800,000,000 cubic yards to more than 2,000,000,000; construction of 270 miles of railways; building, in cooperation with the states, of 1200 miles of new roads, and rebuilding of 2000 miles.

Many miles of irrigation ditches leading from water storage works have been dug.

Ford Sells 278,553 Automobiles During First Four Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich. May 14—The Ford Motor Company sold 278,553 passenger cars, commercial cars and trucks in the first [illegible] 1934, according to an announcement from the [illegible].

Reflecting the general improvement in business activity and buying power throughout the world, the total was 158.6 per cent greater than the total for the like period of 1933, which was 107,699 units.

The greatest increase was in domestic sales in the United States. The total for the first four months of 1934 was 2[illegible] per cent greater than the 77,758 units sold in the same period last year. The balance making up the world total included sales of Canadian and European production.

The greatest relative improvement in Ford sales took place in South America and the Far East where the totals for the four-month period of 1934 were four times those of 1933; in the British dominions where the totals were nine times greater than last year, and in Canada where the totals were five times that of last year. The sales gain in Europe which was greatest outside the United States in unit volume was 36 per cent over last year's figures.

Domestic Ford production in May is expected to reach a total of 110,000 units, which is at the rate of 5000 cars a day. This compares with production of 46,448 in May 1933.

Gold Price Should Be Advanced Again, Says James H. Rand

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—James H. Rand Jr., chairman of the Committee for the Nation, predicts "another tailspin of deflation" unless the price of gold is further adjusted.

"There is nothing surprising in the present collapse of commodity and security markets," he said in a statement. "It is the result of the unannounced ill-advised agreement 3½ months ago to stop short of revaluing gold adequately to offset world conditions, and to freeze at $35 an ounce."

As a result of "an extraordinary high value" world conditions have given gold, he continued, the dollar today buys 47 per cent more of basic commodities than the 1926 dollar.

"A dollar with 47 per cent excess purchasing power blocks further recovery," Mr. Rand declared. "It is pulling down commodities and securities. It will make restoration of the 1926 general price level impossible. It will, unless corrected, wipe out in the long run one-third of the general price level rise of the past year."

Plan Big Bond Issue For Road Building in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, May 14 (By U. P.)—A 20,000,000 peso bond issue for a road-building program was placed on the market by the Bank of Mexico. The proceeds of the $5,600,000 loan will be used to complete the Laredo highway and portions of the projected Pan-American highway between Nogales and Mexico City. Bearing 6 per cent, the bonds are guaranteed by a gasoline tax.

Sees Necessity Of Issuing More Home Loan Bonds

Official Says 400,000 to Lose Dwellings Unless Further Aid Is Given

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 14—Unless additional Home Loan Bonds are authorized at this session of Congress, 400,000 or more home owners are destined to lose their homes, warns D. E. McAvoy, secretary of the Home Mortgage Advisory Board here.

Mr. McAvoy, in a statement made today, estimates that there are now 1,100,000 applications from destitute owners on file with the Home Owners Loan Corporation, representing $3,300,000,000. The present authorized issue is only $2,200,000,000. Although a certain number of applicants will be eliminated, Mr. McAvoy contends that further true distress cases will still flow into the corporation from various sources.

These he listed as owners in default who had been accorded temporary leniency, and the continuous new group of unemployed home owners every month who have exhausted all resources to make their interest and tax payments. Regarding these, Mr. McAvoy says:

"In many cities, we have the guaranteed mortgage situation. In New York alone it runs into billions of dollars, a substantial portion of which is on homes eligible to the benefits of the Act. When legal procedure permits the signing of mortgagee consents in behalf of these owners who are bereft, not only of income, but of administrative powers, there will be another heavy influx of qualifying applications.

"It has lately been publicized," Mr. McAvoy continues, "that relief for these unfortunate home owners and equally unfortunate mortgagees is looked for through the Home Owners Loan Corporation and high hopes have been running in the minds of the unfortunate certificate holders, as well as those attempting to direct their destiny. Such hopes will be blasted with the realization that when they qualify, they will find the corporation out of bonds, with a stupendous waiting list ahead of them of other sorely disappointed applicants.

"This serves to bring sharply to light the cold, distressing fact that, unless additional Home Loan Bonds are authorized at this session of Congress, 400,000 or more home owners, at the end of their rope, are doomed to tragic disappointment—these mortgagees likewise—and we will witness the deplorable breakdown this summer of a continuance of the remarkable constructive operations by a vast organization, the Home Owners Loan Corporation."

Increased Activity In Chilean Mining Centers

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 14 (By U. P.)—Great activity is reported in Chilean mining centers. The large Braden mines are working day and night and are employing 6500 men with a monthly production of 20,000 tons. The smelter is taxed to capacity.

New Estate Taxes

THE Revenue Act of 1934 has imposed increased burdens upon the estate of a deceased. Present tax rates indicate that many estate plans should be revised and existing wills rewritten. We shall be pleased to discuss this question with you or your attorney.

Tax Digest sent on request

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NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Hughes Victor Over C. C. Jones In N. E. Tennis

Springfield Y. M. C. A. College Player Advances to the Third Round

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., May 14—The thirty-fourth tournament of the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association got under way on the clay courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, here this morning. Two of the first round, and one of the second-round matches were played while eight players enjoyed first-round byes.

S. M. Hughes Jr. '34 of the International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass., advanced to the third round through an easy 6—0, 6—1 victory over Charles C. Jones '34 of Williams College. Jones reached the semifinal round in this tournament last year, being put out then by the ultimate winner, Robert G. Husted '35 of Dartmouth College, who is here to defend his title.

Another International Y. M. C. A. College player, R. C. Parks '34, advanced before luncheon today. Parks beat William B. Ferguson '34 of Colby College, Waterville, Maine, 6—2, 6—3.

Edgar Craig '34 of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., forced to limp, lost a two-set match to N. H. Myers '34 of the University of Vermont, Burlington. The scores were 6—2, 6—3. This was the best played match of the morning program, with Craig fighting gamely to the finish.

The singles draw contains 22 names, while 11 teams make up the doubles list.

A special meeting will be held late this afternoon for the election of officers for the coming year. The summary:

New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association Championship Singles

First Round

S. M. Hughes Jr. '34, International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, Mass., defeated Charles C. Jones '34, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., 6—0, 6—1.

R. C. Parks '34, International Y. M. C. A. College, defeated William B. Ferguson '34, Colby College, Waterville, Maine, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round

N. H. Myers '34, University of Vermont, Burlington, defeated Edgar Craig '34, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., 6—2, 6—3.

Pick-Ups

THE New York Yankees won six games and lost only one during the last week and today hold first place in the American League baseball race by the margin of 4½ games, which is a fairly comfortable lead at this stage of the campaign. Joe McCarthy's pitching staff is delivering, especially the big red-headed right-hander, Charlie Ruffing. Last season Ruffing won only nine games, but to date he has taken six straight without a defeat and is well on his way to a great year. Gomez has won five straight.

New York's first real test begins next Thursday, when the team opens a western tour by meeting the Detroit Tigers. The Yanks are scheduled to play three-game series in Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis in that order. Probably the most opposition will come from the Tigers and Indians, although the Browns have been troublesome at times.

Cleveland's record of five won and five lost against eastern opposition has enabled the club to cling to second place in the standing. The Tribe opens a home stay on Thursday next and will have an excellent chance to pick up valuable ground. The same applies to the Tigers.

By winning five and losing only two during the past seven days, the Philadelphia Athletics climbed right up into the first division. Connie Mack, the grand old manager of the A's, has the laugh on the so-called "experts," who insisted that his pitching staff couldn't beat a college team. Joe Cascarella, the Jersey City rookie, has turned out to be one of the "finds" of the current season. He had only a fair record in the International League last year.

The Boston Red Sox had an unimpressive week and have dropped into the second division. The club's defense has been woefully weak in recent games, especially through the Cleveland series, but the team looked much better yesterday against the White Sox. That victory yesterday over the White Sox was rare entertainment for the home crowd, which was estimated at about 15,000. Bucky Walters hit a pair of home runs, one of them with the bases jammed. He also hit a triple and single in five times up. Dusty Rhodes went the distance for the Red Sox in this game and was credited with his fifth victory of the campaign.

Pittsburgh's Pirates have stolen the spotlight in the National League and today are in first place. Their lead is only a slim one, however. Capt. Pel Traynor is out of the Pirate lineup for a while and Tommy Thevenow is playing third base. The Waner brothers and Freddy Lindstrom are hitting the ball hard and so are Floyd Vaughan and Gus Suhr.

Guy Bush, Chicago right-hander, set back the Giants yesterday and won his sixth game of the season. At the present moment Manager Charlie Grimm has three rookies in his line. They are Dolph Camilli, first baseman from San Francisco; George Stainback, outfielder from Los Angeles, and August Galan, second baseman from San Francisco.

Texas Girl, 15 Years Old, Wins Southern Women's Golf Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 14—Displaying the steadiness of a more seasoned campaigner, 15-year-old Betty Jameson of Dallas, Texas, yesterday became Southern women's gold champion by virtue of a 7-and-6 victory over Mrs. Leon Wolf Jr. of New Orleans. In the early stages of the first round, played in a rain which left the course soggy and partly flooded, Mrs. Wolf and Miss Jameson, both playing in a major for the first time, appeared a bit overanxious and slightly ruffled.

In contrast to Saturday's semifinal, in which she went into an extra hole before she defeated Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., 1 up, Miss Jameson, Sunday, had the match her way the entire time. Not once was she down to Mrs. Wolf, who, starting on the very first hole, was fighting an uphill battle to keep the match all squared.

Toward the close of the first round of 18 holes yesterday morning Miss Jameson began to increase her lead as Mrs. Wolf showed the effects of tension. When the round was completed Miss Jameson was leading 4 up.

The afternoon round, played under better weather conditions, found the play of both finalists much improved. In the end, however, Miss Jameson's continued steadiness proved too much for Mrs. Wolf and on the twelfth hole the match ended when Miss Jameson, sinking a long putt for a par 5, halved the hole.

Goldstein Is A. A. U. Handball Champion

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 14—Harry Goldstein, Trinity Club of Brooklyn, is the new United States one-wall soft-ball handball champion. He halted the career of George Baskin, Jewish Community Center of Bensonhurst, who is making his début in tournament play this season, in the final round of the A. A. U. championship on Saturday evening at Madison Square Garden, 21—13, 21—20, 21—9. It was a seesaw contest, with both players making long runs with the aid of their services, but the 21-year-old star was steadier than his opponent, having had more experience, and Baskin tired at the end.

A new championship pair, also from the Trinity Club, were crowned in the doubles final. David Margolis and Daniel Levinson, encountering the defending champions, Seymour Alexander and Jack Londin, Trinity Club, fought a two-hour struggle before they came through in a five-game contest lasting more than two hours, by the score of 14—21, 21—20, 11—21, 21—10, 21—12.

Pacific Coast League

Results May 12

San Francisco 3, Oakland 1.
Missions 9, Portland 5.
Los Angeles 12, Sacramento 0.
Hollywood 6, Seattle 2.

Results May 13

Los Angeles 6, Sacramento 1.
Los Angeles 10, Sacramento 9.
Missions 9, Portland 1.
Missions 7, Portland 3 (7 innings).
Oakland 6, San Francisco 4.
Oakland 6, San Francisco 0.
Hollywood 6, Seattle 5 (11 innings).
Hollywood 6, Seattle 4 (7 innings).

International League

Results May 12

Toronto 3, Baltimore 1.
Toronto 6, Baltimore 1.
Rochester 6, Albany 5.
Buffalo 8, Syracuse 6.
Montreal 3, Newark 2 (16 innings).

Results May 13

Syracuse 8, Buffalo 6.
Syracuse 13, Buffalo 13 (6 innings, tie).
Newark 4, Montreal 2.
Newark 5, Montreal 4.
Albany 11, Rochester 6.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

Results May 12

New Orleans 7, Knoxville 0.
Knoxville 2, New Orleans 0.
Birmingham 6, Chattanooga 5.
Atlanta 10, Memphis 4.
Nashville 8, Little Rock 3 (7 innings).

Results May 13

Chattanooga 13, Little Rock 7.
Chattanooga 5, Little Rock 0.
New Orleans 7, Atlanta 5.
Nashville 13, Birmingham 8.
Memphis 14, Knoxville 4.

College Golf Results

Amherst 6, Boston C. 0.
Dartmouth 6½, Harvard 2½.
Dartmouth 5½, Holy Cross 3½.
Hamilton 4, St. Lawrence 2.
Iowa 14, Wisconsin 4.
Lafayette 4, Rutgers 2.
Notre Dame 15 Northwestern 3.
Penn State 6, West Point 0.
Pittsburgh 11½, Detroit 6½.
Princeton 7, Georgetown 2.
St. Olaf 17, St. Thomas 1.
Williams 5½, Brown 3½.
Yale 7½, Williams 1½.

College Tennis Results

Annapolis 8, Pittsburgh 1.
Brown 5, Wesleyan 4.
Cornell 9, Buffalo 0.
Fordham 7, St. Peter's 2.
Harvard 5, Dartmouth 4.
Johns Hopkins 7 Swarthmore 2.
Manhattan 6, Trenton T. 0.
Michigan State 7, Notre Dame 2.
Northwestern 4, Illinois 2.
Princeton 8, Yale 1.
Tufts 6, Colby 3.
West Chester T. 6, Drexel 3.
Western State 7, Oberlin 2.
Williams 6, M. I. T. 3.

College Lacrosse Results

C. C. N. Y. 12, Union 4.
Cornell 5, Hobart 2.
Johns Hopkins 8, St. John's 2.
Lehigh 9, Montclair A. C. 7.
Maryland 6, Annapolis 6.
Mt. Washington Club 13, Penn 1.
New Hampshire 8, M. I. T. 4.
Princeton 7, Rutgers 5.
Stevens Tech 10, Swarthmore 9.
West Point 6, Yale 3.

College Rugby Results

New York R. C. 3, Long Island 0.
Princeton 27, Harvard 5.

Using Spoon Correctly on Golf Table

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

London

USING a spoon in golf looked delightfully simple as A. G. Havers, world-famous professional, swung rhythmically at his ball, cupped in an inconvenient little hollow of the fairway. Down flashed the club head in a perfect arc and away went the little white globe, soaring skyward along the line for the hole, over a menacing bunker, and pitching "dead" on the edge of the green. Now when I use a spoon the results are not often so happy as this. And, in the following words of wisdom, Havers told me why.

"The handicap golfer is quite his own worst enemy," said Havers, the only British golfer who has won the British "open" championship in the last 11 years, "because he will not allow his clubs to do the work for which they are designed. The study of a club and its potentialities is of the first importance."

Whereupon I looked long, earnestly and covetously at the spoon with which Havers had just made such an envy-provoking shot. It was a club with a shallow face—1¼ inches in depth to be exact, for I measured it—and a rather small head.

Why? Because a small head means a small sole, suitable for propelling a ball out of a slight depression and a shallow face, without much loft on it, gives distance as well as height. From which it follows, as the night the day, that a stroke properly delivered will, without further consideration, hit a long ball from an indifferent lie, producing a high, dropping shot, loaded automatically with backward spin. The rotation imparted by the club, as it makes contact below the center of the ball, induces a long carry through the air and a short run on landing. So much for the club itself.

Now let us follow Havers' instructions on when and how the weapon should be used. And, since most handicap players use the wrong club many times during a round of the links, the consideration "when" should not be taken as read by the golfer concerned with improving his game.

"Spoon Distance"

The club is brought into use for a long "short" hole, protected by hazards in front of the green; for a shot when only a poor lie prevents the use of a brassie; and, of course, on occasions when something approaching the full spoon distance is required. Spoon distance, like that of every club in the bag, varies with the individual. In Havers' case it is about 230 yards but an ordinary scratch player can be well satisfied with 200 as a regular performance. Personally, I should be enchanted with it.

In order to sustain the shock of hitting hard ground in the case of a poor lie, the shaft of the spoon should be shorter and rather less "whippy" than that of a brassie or a driver, while the head should be perhaps half an ounce heavier than those of the other two wooden clubs. An inch off the length of the shaft, compared with a driver or brassie, prevents you from feeling the extra weight in the club head.

Let it now be assumed that the reader, anxious to better his golf, is possessed of a club as per the above specification, and is confronted with the opportunity of putting it to intelligent use.

"Except in putting, when any sort of a grip is permissible, provided it gets results, the ideal in golf is to make the two hands operate like one big one. And," continued Havers, "the most usual way of doing this is to adopt the overlapping grip introduced by the great Harry Vardon. In this method of holding the shaft, the small finger of the right hand overlaps the forefinger of the left, the thumb of the left being down the right side of the shaft and the palm of the right hand overlapping the left thumb. For left-handers the procedure is reversed."

"The actual playing of the spoon shot," Havers went on, "depends upon whether the lie of the ball is good or otherwise. If you have not to concern yourself with overcoming difficulties presented by the ground surface, the position of the ball, in relation to the striker's shoes, can vary from a point opposite an inch or two inside the left heel to one roughly equidistant from both feet. The first position produces maximum length on the shot while the second obtains the fullest possible advantage from the loft on the club face. When the ball is in a really bad lie, with its under surface below ground level, it is advantageous to stand more ahead of the ball and to turn the face of the club so that its sharp lower edge can bite deeper into the ground to the bottom of the ball. The ball, if perfectly struck, will then veer out to the left and swing back again to the line for the hole."

When addressing the ball in a bad lie, Havers said, "it is always advisable to ground the club ½ inch or so behind the ball and to fix the eye on a spot that distance from the ball rather than on the ball itself. By this means you should cut straight through the ground to the bottom of the ball."

To make his meaning quite clear, Havers then drew the accompanying little diagram.

"The swing with a spoon should be exactly the same as with a driver or brassie, excepting that, as the club is a little shorter, you stand necessarily a little closer to the ball and the path of the clubhead through the air is more 'upright.' This adjustment should take place automatically. The length of the swing should be slightly curtailed—in other words, well controlled—because the loft on the club will exaggerate any evils of pull or slice imparted to the ball through lack of reasonable restraint in the swing. Moreover, a slight shortening of the swing means that the grip on the shaft is a little firmer at the moment when the club head begins its downward journey.

Feet Closer Together

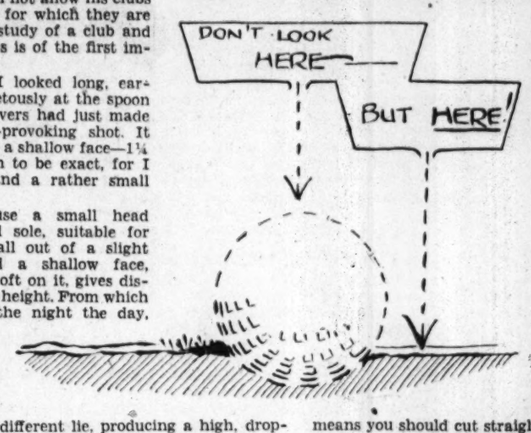
"A vital factor in the correct playing of any golfing shot is the stance. All people know this, but you would not think so to look at some of them. When using a spoon, the feet should be a little closer together than they are for a drive or a shot with a brassie. The adjustment is made quite naturally because the shorter shaft brings the player nearer the ball."

In conclusion, said Havers, "The position of the feet should be slightly more open (that is to say the right should be somewhat in advance of the left), which means that the chest is more nearly facing the line of the shot than it would be for a drive. An 'upright' swing is helped by the 'open' position of the shoulders, hips and feet. Incidentally, this 'openness' minimizes the likelihood of overswinging. The left shoulder is in front of the ball all the time and the movement of the shoulders is rather a see-saw motion than a pivoting action. The 'upright' swing, arising from the 'open' stance keeps the club head longer on the line of flight than does the ordinary trajectory and reduces the margin for error."

"Pay attention to these points," said Havers, "and you will improve your game."

With the greatest pleasure in the world, I pass them on to fellow pilgrims on the road to Par.

FOR BAD LIE WITH SPOON



Improving Your Golf
Fifth of 12 Articles

Sporting Around the Hub

BOB HUSTED of Dartmouth, and the Dartmouth team, began defense of the annual New England Intercollegiate lawn tennis championship at Longwood today. Husted is the defending singles titlist and Dartmouth won the team title last year.

Bear Hill jumped to the fore in the Metropolitan four-ball standing by defeating Worcester at Worcester, 9½ to 2½, yesterday. The other scores were: at South Shore, South Shore 6½, Belevue 5½; at Framingham, Framingham 9, Norfolk 3, and at Sandy Burr, Sandy Burr 10½, Thorny Lea 1½.

Wachusett took the Bay State League four-ball lead by a slim margin in defeating Trapelo 5½ to 3½, at Trapelo yesterday. The other scores were: Waltham 6, Maynard 3 at Maynard, and Sandy Burr 4½, Marlborough 4½ at Marlborough.

Emery Stratton of Sandy Burr and R. W. "Bunny" Wilson of South Shore were featured golf winners over the week-end. Stratton led some 120 amateurs in the three-day open M. G. A. tournament at the Wellesley Country Club, Saturday, with a score of 72, and Wilson successfully defended his 1933 winning of The Country Club Cup by defeating Robert Knowles Jr. of the home club, 4 and 3, on the Clyde Park course.

Waiting for Harry Sherman of Post 14, A. L., Cumberland, R. I., to arrive for the Lynn Young Men's Italian Association 12-mile road race, proved to be not in vain. Officials held the race five minutes for Sherman and his brothers and he then proceeded to win the race.

Dartmouth sailors edged the Harvard yachtsmen, 47 to 44, Saturday in the first intercollegiate yacht race in New England waters in 20 years. Three crews from each college sailed class B dinghies loaned by the Boston Dinghy Club. The races were sailed off the Boston Yacht Club at City Point. William B. Cudahy, Harvard commodore, was the high-point scorer, although he sailed in only three races.

Harvard and M. I. T. divided important rowing honors on the Charles River Saturday, the Crimson winning the 150-pound freshman race and Tech winning the varsity lightweight encounter. In the minor races the Crimson left Tech astern in the second freshman heavy boat and the second varsity lightweight boat.

Coach Charley Whiteside is continuing experiments with his varsity crew seating order. The latest change finds Bob Drysdale, No. 4 in the jayvees, displacing Henry Atherton, No. 6 in the varsity, and Raymond Clark, No. 7 in the jayvees, displacing Philip Bray, bow in the varsity. Atherton went to No. 4 and Bray to No. 7 in the second boat.

Outboard Race to Johnson

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—C. H. (Chart) Johnson, 23-year-old draftsman from Cranberry Lake, N. J., yesterday drove his midget motorboat, Dorchart III, to victory in the annual Albany-to-New-York outboard race. Sending his class C boat, which had a handicap of 22m. 55s., down the 122 miles in 2h. 59m. 38s. Johnson finished the long grind at 10:38:53 a. m., nearly 10 minutes before Ted Roberts, New York professional, driving a smaller class A craft. Roberts had an elapsed time of 3h. 46m. 12s. Third went to Clayton Bishop, Onset, Mass., and then followed Joel Thorne, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Leon Rogers, New York; Fred Jacoby Jr., veteran North Bergen (N. J.) driver; Dick Giersch, Glenridge, N. J.; Philip Peterson, Larchmont, N. Y., and 16-year-old Gar Wood Jr., son of the famous speedboat driver from Algonac, Mich.

U. S. Davis Cup Team Reports

HAVERFORD, Penna., May 14 (AP)—America's five nominated candidates for this year's Davis Cup team report to the squad's new captain, R. Norris Williams 2d, today for their opening practice. The initial get-together is to be held at the Merion Cricket Club, where training for the United States tennis team's opening test against Canada at Wilmington, Del., May 24 and 25, will begin. Those called for the team are Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York ace; Lester R. Stoefen, California giant; Francis X. Shields, top-ranking American, and two veterans of the international competition, George M. Lott Jr. and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. Whether Allison's ankle is in condition for him to take part is problematical.

Grant Defeats Lott

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 14 (AP)—In one of the most sensational upsets of the amateur tennis season, Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta won the University Club's Dixie invitation tournament Saturday, 4—6, 6—1, 1—6, 6—4, 6—3, from George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago. Berkeley Bell of Texas and New York and J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., won the doubles championship, 6—2, 7—5, defeating Lester R. Stoefen and Grant in a match reduced to two out of three sets by agreement.

College Baseball Results

Albright 7, Drexel 5.
American U. C. 6, Clark 2.
Annapolis 4, Penn State 3.
Armour Tech 6, Hillsdale 1.
Boston College 8, Williams 6.
Carleton 11, Iowa State Teachers 7.
C. C. N. Y. 5, Springfield 4.
Colgate 11, Syracuse 0.
Cornell 6, Yale 4.
Dartmouth 8, Princeton 4.
Dickinson 5, Delaware 3.
Drew 5, Webb Institute 3.
Fordham 4, New York 3.
Gettysburg 12, Lebanon Valley 6.
Hamilton 10, New York State Teachers 2.
Harvard 5, Pennsylvania 3.
Holy Cross 8, Columbia 3.
Illinois 4, Wisconsin 2.
Illinois Normal 8, Millikin 0.
Iowa 5, Northwestern 0.
Lafayette 15, Lehigh 8.
Long Island 18, Wagner 7.
Luther 7, Minnesota 5.
Manhattan 20, Trenton T. 0.
Maryland 9, Washington C. 3.
Middlebury 7, Norwich 4.
Morton 17, North Park 5.
Northeastern 16, Worcester P. I. 5.
Notre Dame 7, Indiana 3.
Ohio State 7, Michigan 4.
Oklahoma A. & M. 4, Kansas State 2.
Oregon 7, Washington 5.
Panzer 4, Arnold 3.
Pennsylvania 3, Harvard 1.
Princeton 5, Dartmouth 4.
Providence 9, Brown 4.
Randolph-Macon 12, W. Chester T. 10.
R. I State 15, Upsala 9.
Rutgers 6, Stevens Tech 5.
St. John's 9, Hamline 2.
St. John's 19, Pratt 5.
St. Lawrence 4, Ithaca 3.
Union 7, Clarkson 6.
Ursinus 7, Bucknell 5.
Vermont 10, Boston 4.
Wesleyan 12, Mass. State 8.
Western Maryland 14, Mount St. Mary's 7.
West Point 14, Amherst 4.

American Four Beaten

MALMESBURY, Eng., May 14 (AP)—The six goals they gave away on handicap proved too much for the invading American polo team to overcome and it lost its first game on English soil to a Beaufort four, Saturday, 10—8. The invaders rode as they will in their tournament matches with H. E. Talbott Jr. at No. 1; Seymour Knox, team leader, at No. 2; Elmer Boeseke Jr. at No. 3 and Billy Post, former Princeton star, at back.

Kelley Wins 10-Mile Race

MAMARONECK, N. Y., May 14 (AP)—John Kelley of North Medford, Mass., second in the recent Boston A. A. Marathon, won the 10-mile road race here yesterday in 53m. 40s. William Steiner of New York was second in 53m. 45s. and J. McDade, also of New York, third in 54m. 4s.

Army Tennis Team Wins Trophy

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 14 (AP)—United States Military Academy won the challenge cup of the New York state intercollegiate tennis championships Saturday with 21 points to 14 for its nearest rival, New York University. Fordham finished third with 10, Colgate fourth with 6, Canisius fifth with 4, Albany State Teachers sixth with 3, and St. John's of Brooklyn seventh with 1. An all-Army doubles final in which Herbert Cady and Charles Daly defeated Edward O'Connell and Lloyd Fellenz, 6—1, 6—4, enabled the Cadets to win the team trophy. Earlier in the day Cady and Daly had reached the finals by defeating the N. Y. U. team of Donald Hawley and Lester Steifberg, 6—6, 4—6, 6—2. Ramey Donovan of Fordham won the singles championship, defeating Hawley, 7—5, 7—5.

Freshman Equals World Record

FRESNO, Calif., May 14 (AP)—George Anderson, senational University of California freshman sprinter, equaled the recognized world record for the 100-yard dash Saturday night, running the distance in 9.4s. in a special event of the annual West coast relays. Francis Benavidez of Southern California outfooted Henry of the University of California at Los Angeles to bring the Trojan team victory in the medley relay, opening event in the intercollegiate class. The Trojan quartet ran through their four events, the 440, 880, and 1320 yards and the one-mile in 10m., 15.9s. to break the Fresno relays record of 10m. 22.3s. set last year by southern California.

Cochet Defeats Richards

HARTFORD, Conn., May 14 (AP)—Henri Cochet, famous French tennis ace, defeated Vincent Richards, American star, 6—4, 2—6, 6—0, in a professional exhibition match before 700 at the Hartford Golf Club here yesterday. Martin Plaa, also of France, defeated Bruce P. Barnes of Texas, 6—3, 6—4, and Richards and Barnes defeated Cochet and Plaa in a doubles match, 6—1, 6—4.

Senators Trade Boken

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The Washington Senators and Chicago have traded utility infielders, Bob Boken going from the Washington team to the White Sox for Ralph Kress. The exchange was on an even basis, with no cash involved.

Cornell Sweeps To League Lead As Rivals Divide

Princeton and Dartmouth, Harvard and Penn All Even Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 14—Cornell swept into the lead of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, here Saturday, by defeating Yale, 6 to 4, before the largest crowd of the season. The Ithacans were outhit, 14 to 10, but produced theirs in a more timely fashion. Cornell had 11 men left on base and Yale 10. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cornell	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	6	10	0
Yale	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	14	3

Batteries—Pasto, Pross and Johnston; Parker, Fitz and Klein. Winning pitcher—Pasto. Losing pitcher—Parker. Umpires—Skelly and Schroeder. Time—2h. 6m.

Both Harvard and Pennsylvania fell back into second place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League standing as a result of dividing a doubleheader on Soldiers Field, Boston, while Cornell was defeating Yale. Pennsylvania took the opener, 3 to 1, and the Crimson came back to capture the second, 5 to 3. The visitors were held to three hits in the first game. Score by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	2	1	0—	3	3	0
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	7	2

Batteries — Harrington and Lynch; Loughlin and Maguire. Umpires—Gardella and Keady. Time—1h. 30m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Harvard	0	0	0	2	1	0	2—	5	6	4
Pennsylvania	1	1	0	1	0	0	0—	3	6	3

Batteries—Allan and Maguire; Barton, Harrington and Lynch. Umpires—Keady and Gardella. Time—1h. 58m.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 14 (AP)—The Princeton and Dartmouth baseball teams divided an Intercollegiate League doubleheader Saturday. The Indians won the first battle, 8—4, and the Tiger nine took the night cap, 5—4. Working behind the adequate pitching of Robert J. Miller '34, the visiting team pounded A. F. "Fred" Kammer Jr., '34, Princeton hurler, for 10 hits in the first game to win easily. Miller allowed only one hit, struck out 11, but issued nine bases on balls. Score by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Dartmouth	1	2	1	0	0	0	1—	8	10	1
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	4	1	7

Batteries—Miller and Bennett; Kammer and Pollansbee. Umpires—Livingston and McDevitt. Time—2h. 45m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Princeton	0	1	1	0	0	2—	5	7	2
Dartmouth	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—	4	9	3

Batteries—Quigley and Pollansbee; Olson, Miller and Bennett. Losing pitcher—Olson. Umpires—McDevitt and Livingston. Time—1h. 28m.

Washington Nine Loses To Oregon in Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., May 14—University of Oregon made it two straight over the University of Washington by winning a conference baseball game 7 to 5 here Saturday. Each team made 12 hits, but Oregon bunched theirs more effectively. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Oregon	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	x—	7	12	3
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4—	5	12	4

Batteries—McFadden and Vail, Enquist, O'Brien, Daly and Davis. Umpire—Leo Edwards of Salem. Time—2h. 5m.

Princeton Varsity Wins

PRINCETON, N. J., May 14 (AP)—A big, powerful Princeton eight never fully let out, swept down through rippling Lake Carnegie Saturday, brushing Pennsylvania and Coumbia aside in the climax of the annual Childs Cup regatta, and flashing warning to Yale and Cornell to be ready for a battle of Titans at Derby, Conn next week. With perfect ease and precision, the undefeated Tiger boatload, conquerers of Harvard, Mass. Tech and Navy, sped over the sun-drenched waters, between lanes of cheering spectators linging the towpaths by the artificial lake, to beat Penn by better than three-quarters of a length, going away, and weak Columbia by a full four lengths. Princeton's time was 9m. 9.8s., Penns 9m. 12.8s., and Columbia's 9m. 25.5s. for the mile and three-quarters. Two of the most thrilling duels ever crammed into the same regatta program spiced the preliminary events, as the Princeton junior varsity nosed out Pennsylvania by no more than a foot in 9m. 17s., and the Quaker 150-pound varsity came right back to beat Columbia by the same margin over the Henley distance, with Princeton third, in 7m. 12s. So close were the leaders in each of these races that they were timed one-tenth of a second apart. The freshman event, also at a mile and three-quarters, likewise was close, with Princeton's margin over Penn only a third of a length, in 9m. 39s. Columbia

French Win at New Haven

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 14 (AP)—Henri Cochet and Martin Plaa, French aces, scored decisive victories Saturday night over Vincent Richards and Bruce P. Barnes in the singles professional tennis matches. Cochet, playing spectacularly, defeated Richards, 7—5, 6—3, 6—0. The American appeared badly tired during the final set. Plaa's experience proved too much for Barnes, the Frenchman winning, 6—4, 6—0. The American came back to beat Cochet and Plaa in the doubles, 6—4, 6—2.

College Polo Results

Cornell 15, Colgate 0.
Missouri 13, Iowa State 9.
West Point 9, Harvard 7.
Yale 10, Princeton 5

Eight-Year Reign Of Pacific Coast Teams at an End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 14—According to the drastic reductions of their original entry lists, the eight-year reign of Pacific coast colleges in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field championships has ended. This was learned from the entry list announced by Wendell V. Lapp of Pennsylvania, manager of the annual meet.

Only eight men from the shores of the Pacific are among the 543 individual entries from 36 colleges. Stanford originally entered 20 men, but this has been reduced to two. California named 11 in its original entry, and now will send only six. Neither Southern California, champions for the last three years, or California, at Los Angeles, will be represented in the meet on May 25 to 26.

Stanford will be represented by John C. Lyman '34, the shotputter who broke the world's record several times during the spring meets, and Samuel C. Klopstock, placed on a par with A. W. "Gus" Meier '34 as the best hurdler on the coast.

California has delegated its point scoring to the sensational Robert A. Kiesel '34, undefeated this spring; Bob Clark, a broad jumper; R. W. (Bob) Fowler '35, 3000-meter star; Hugh Thompson, high jumper; R. M. Brace '36, 800-meter runner, and Norman D. Fitzgerald 35, a javelin thrower.

With the exception of the coast representatives and 20 individuals from Michigan State, the entry list is composed of eastern college athletes. Yale, the last eastern institution to win the title, in 1924, heads the entry list with 71. West Virginia draws up at the end numerically with one competitor, W W. Miller, a hammer thrower.

Of the eastern teams that are regarded as having championship possibilities, Manhattan has 27 entries; Cornell, 35; New York University, 35; Harvard, 43 and Princeton 30.

The list of colleges and the number of entries from each follows: Amherst, 10; Boston College, 8; Brown, 12; California, 6; Colby, 4; Colgate, 10; C. C. N. Y., 2; Columbia, 26; Cornell, 35; Dartmouth, 36; Fordham, 3; Georgetown, 3; Harvard, 43; Haverford, 2; Holy Cross, 13; Lafayette, 4; Lehigh, 4; Maine, 15; Manhattan, 27; M. I. T., 5; Michigan State, 20; New York University, 35; Northeastern, 4; Penn State, 16; Pennsylvania, 22; Pittsburgh, 19; Princeton, 30; Rhode Island State, 10; Rutgers, 8; Stanford, 2; Swarthmore, 5; Syracuse, 18; West Virginia, 1; William and Mary, 5; Williams, 5; Yale, 71.

Seven New Mat Champions

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Seven new national A. A. U. wrestling champions were crowned Saturday night and one 1933 title holder successfully defended his laurels. Representatives of Baltimore carried off three individual championships in the finals held at the West Side Y. M. C. A. Milton Andes of Baltimore, who captured the 125-pound crown last year at Chicago, completed his successful defense when he defeated Arthur Bartels of the West Side, New York, by a score of 8 to 5 to get a referee's decision. Earlier Saturday he had scored a fall over Ross Hamsher of Harrisburg, Penna. The new champions crowned Saturday night were John Williamson of Baltimore in the 118-pound class; John Likekos of West Side, New York, in the 135-pound class; Vernon Cronhardt of Baltimore in the 145-pound class; Dan Forrester of Elizabeth, N. J., in the 158-pound class; Albert R. Crawford of Wilmington, Del., in the 165-pound class; Arnold Westergren of New Britain, Conn., in the 175-pound class, and Henry Rondeau of Providence, R. I., in the heavyweight class.

College Track Results

Allegheny 86½, W. and J. 48½.
Annapolis 78 3-5, Virginia 47 3-5.
Bates 79, Maine 56.
Boston C. 77, Holy Cross 58.
Cornell 108, Pennsylvania 27.
Hamilton 76, St. Lawrence 55.
Hamline 77, St. Thomas 57.
Harvard 89 1-3, Dartmouth 43 1-3.
Kansas 74½, Missouri 56½.
La Salle 82 1-3, Rider 32 2-3.
M. I. T. 92, Brown 43.
Marquette 80, Western State Teachers 51.
Northeastern 77, Springfield 58.
Northwestern 81, Chicago 45.
Notre Dame 86 1-3, Mich. State 50 2-3.
Oregon 67, Washington 64.
Temple 74 2-3, Temple Fr. 51 1-3.
Union 89, Rochester 37.
Wesleyan 103 2-3, Boston 31 1-3.
West Point 95 1-3, Penn State 30 2-3.
Wisconsin 84, Minnesota 46.
Yale 73, Princeton 62.

Rainville, Watt and Nunns Win

TORONTO, May 14 (AP)—Marcel Rainville and Laird Watt of Montreal and Gilbert Nunns of Toronto hung up victories in the Canadian Davis Cup tennis trials Saturday. Rainville, scoring his second victory of the trials, defeated George Leclerc of Ottawa 6—1, 6—2, 6—2, while Nunns, who also had won Friday, conquered Ossie Ryall of Vancouver, 6—2, 7—5. Watt, beaten by Rainville Friday, defeated Bob Murray of Montreal, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Transfer to St. Louis Of Ottawa Approved

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 14—If there is no hitch later in plans announced at the meeting of the National Hockey League meeting here Saturday, the Ottawa club will be transferred to St. Louis, Mo., for the 1934-35 campaign. The proposed transfer was approved, and the only possible obstacle would be the opposition of the American Hockey Association, which claims St. Louis in its territory.

Control of the Ottawa team, which wants to move because of dwindling support in its home town, will remain in the hands of Redman Quain and T. F. Ahearn, it was stated. St. Louis business men, however, will be given an opportunity to acquire an interest in the ownership, it is stated. George Boucher will be retained as manager, according to the information given out.

Frank Calder was reëlected president of the National League. The board of governors was elected as follows:

Maj. Frederic McLaughlin and William Tobin, Chicago; James Norris Sr., and Jack Adams, Detroit; C. C. Smythe, Toronto; James Strachan, Montreal Maroons; Leo Dandurand and Joseph Cattarnich, Montreal Canadiens; Col. John S. Hammond and Lester Patrick, New York Rangers; William V. Dwyer, New York Americans; Charles F. Adams and Arthur H. Ross, Boston; Redmond Quain and T. F. Ahearn, Ottawa.

College Rifle Result

Phila. Marines 2384, Annapolis 2371.

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Publicity for Crime Criticized by Women In Club's Resolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 14—Overemphasis on crime and criminals on the part of the newspapers of the United States was condemned in a resolution passed by the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs in its forty-second annual session here today.

Approval of an investigation by the United States Senate of the munitions industry and approval of United States membership in the League of Nations was also expressed in resolutions accepted.

The resolutions were presented by Mrs. Leon M. Conwell of Somerville, chairman of the resolution committee. The resolution regarding overemphasis on crime criticized the blaring streamers used to call attention to crime news to the effacing of other news. The resolution calling for a senatorial inquiry into the munitions business suggested the limiting of profits made from the sale of munitions.

The meeting, scheduled to last until Wednesday, plans to give a prominent portion of its agenda to the problems of child welfare. The keynote was sounded as "Youth, Our Responsibility and Inspiration." Governor Ely is slated to attend tomorrow night.

Theaters

"Macbeth"

Defenders of modern youth may take heart. When a Shakespearean tragedy can fill all seats and available standing room at an afternoon performance it is cheering evidence that jazz and sex dramas are not the only stage shows that appeal. Doubtless some of the youthful members of the audience that witnessed Mr. Walter Hampden's presentation of "Macbeth" Saturday afternoon at the Colonial attended as matter of education. But comment overheard among the rising generation showed that the art of the great dramatist is still potent to enthrall youngsters as well as oldsters.

To the lover of Shakespeare the pruning necessary to reduce five acts to three, suitable for the time allotted to a present-day performance, is at times disconcerting. But on the whole Mr. Hampden is to be congratulated on preserving continuity as well as dramatic force. His own portrayal of the grim conflict between vaulting ambition and restraining conscience is, of course, masterful. And the inflection of his resonant voice sheds new light on interpretation of the dramatist's thought for one who has studied Shakespeare for more than 40 years. The scenes with Lady Macbeth and in the banquet hall are far more convincing, however, than the rather half-hearted sword play of the climactic meeting with Macduff.

Miss Mabel Moore's Lady Macbeth is distinctly feminine—notwithstanding Macbeth's admiring comment on her demands that he persist in his purpose. Inciting her husband to the deeds requisite for realizing his ambition, she still stops short of seeming the dominant spirit of the partnership. The pathos of her sleep-walking scene is not overdone.

The enunciation of the majority of the supporting cast left much to be desired. Simplicity of the stage settings was soothing to an eye sated with modern spectacle. F. M. A.

Dorothy Gordon

Miss Dorothy Gordon, chanteuse, has a way with her—and a way with children. She wins her audience to active participation by inviting them to join in the choruses and letting them guess the missing link in her Italian costume, which is spontaneously declared to be earrings.

Thus at the Fine Arts Theater on Saturday morning, Miss Gordon felicitously addressed a house three-quarters full of youngsters. The words of the Sea Shanteys were placed in full view on an easel and Miss Gordon in sailor costume, led the singing. If the voices sounded rather delicate for rough sailor men, the idea was there.

Miss Gordon's authentic peasant costumes and folk songs range from the Nordic, British and Teutonic to those of the sunny European southland. A climatic presentation of American balladry ends her varied and animated program. Whisking a scarf or a wig from the piano and doffing a petticoat to a chair, the singer makes rapid changes and keeps the audience alert and expectant during the process. Taste and finish mark her performance. It was a pleasure to see her again. M. L.

Colombia Changes Portfolios

BOGOTA, Colombia, May 14 (By U. P.)—Señor Gabriel Turbay, Minister of Interior, has been named acting Foreign Minister following the resignation of Señor Pedro Maria Carreno, Minister of Education, who had discharged the duties during the absence of Señor Roberto Urdaneta Arbelaez in Rio de Janeiro.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

(All Times Daylight Saving)

Boston and Vicinity: Showers late tonight or Tuesday, slightly cooler; gentle westerly followed by shifting winds.

Maine: Showers beginning late tonight or Tuesday; cooler Tuesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and cooler with showers beginning late tonight or Tuesday.

Massachusetts: Showers beginning late tonight or Tuesday; cooler Tuesday and in the northeast portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers late tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds and overcast weather with showers beginning late tonight or Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers Monday and Tuesday, again about Thursday; slowing rising temperature Monday and probably Tuesday; cooler Wednesday; slightly warmer Thursday; cooler at end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	68	New Orleans	72	76
Bermuda	70	76	New York	62	62
Chicago	50	70	Norfolk, Va.	64	76
Denver	44	44	Philadelphia	66	70
Helena, Mont.	42	68	St. Louis	58	82
Jacksonville	74	80	St. Paul	52	60
Kansas City	50	62	San Francisco	54	62
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	66	80
Miami, Fla.	78	80			

A—8 a. m. May 14.
B—Maximum May 13.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 12:35 p. m., Tuesday 1 a. m.
Height of tides 10.4 feet, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:36 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990ke-WBZ-303m	590ke-WEEI-508m	1250ke-WNAC-244m	1410ke-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Popular pianist	Baseball game	CBS dance music
5:15	Monitor Views News	Home Gardener	Yankee Singers	Skippy sketch
5:30	The Singing Lady	"Frank Merriwell"	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Talk on India	Bob White	CBS vocal trio
6:00	"Wings," Geo. Mason	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Baseball résumé	skits; music	Reports; music	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	Reports; speaker	Merry-Go-Round	CBS dance music
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Frolics; vocal trio;	Bob Sherwood;	Studio recital
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	dance orchestra	circus band	Reports; news
7:15	"Dick Tracy" sketch	Gene and Glenn	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music
7:30	Music by Gershwin	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air	Finance talk
7:45	"Taxi" Max Baer	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music
8:00	Jan Garber and his	The Village Hero,'	CBS soloist; orch.	Milton Post Am.
8:15	dance orchestra	dramatic sketch	Edwin C. Hill	Legion Band
8:30	Maple City Four	Richard Crooks;	Bing Crosby, bari-	Double quartet
8:45	Babe Ruth; sketch	Daly's Orchestra.	tone; Grier Orch.	College-Home talk.
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Rosa Ponselle;	Local dance music.
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	chorus; orch.	Organ recital
9:30	20th Century Ideas	Ship of Joy, with	Rapee Orch.; guest	Local dance music.
9:45	Local dance music	Hugh B. Dobbs	soloists; comedy.	Reports; news
10:00	Walter Damrosch's	Gene Arnold; solo-	Fabien Sevitsky &	Wayne King and
10:15	Orchestra; John B.	ists; orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	Kennedy, speaker	Musical program	Nick Parkyakakas.	Musical Album:
10:45	'Stock Exchange Bill'	NBC pianist	Reports; music	concert orchestra
11:00	Reports; organ	Forecasts; talks	Yankee News Serv-	CBS speaker
11:15	Local dance music	News; dance music	ice; dance music.	Local dance music
11:30	News; Jack Denny	Clyde Lucas and	CBS dance music.	Sign off
11:45	and his orchestra	his orchestra	CBS dance music.	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WAAB, Current Questions Before Congress, Senator Arthur E. Capper, Kansas.
11:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:30 WEEI, Al Bernard the Minstrel Man.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.
2:00 WNAC, "Good Roads and Good Business," Joseph A. Tomasello.
3:00 WBZ, Armand Girard, baritone; concert orchestra.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Chicago, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:00 WAAB, Address, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, Mrs. James Roosevelt speaking at showing of Whistler portrait.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Schools for Municipal Officials," NBC speakers.
8:30 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.
8:00 WAAB, ERA Orchestra of Unemployed Musicians; 40 pieces.
8:30 WBZ, Conrad Thibault, baritone; Lois Bennett, soprano; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloist; male trio; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; male quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Promenade: Horton Smith, golfer; Ray Perkins; soloist; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Romberg's "My Maryland," with Gladys Swarthout, John Barclay, other soloists, players, and Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd; Connie Boswell.
10:30 WBZ, American Friends of the Hebrew University; speakers.

Boston Art Notes

More Drawings

Exhibitions "with a purpose" have adorned the walls of the Fogg Museum during this season. The receptive visitor may learn a great deal from the judicious selections and arrangements. For the gallery-trotter the excursions to Harvard are pure pleasure, for he is spared the inevitable mixture of good things and bad which appears in the commercial gallery. The exhibits at Harvard are loans from private collections, some owned by undergraduates. It is revealing just what tastes prevail among members of the younger generation. Certainly the youths are au courant, up to the last word in enterprise among cosmopolitan artists.

The current exhibition consists of twentieth - century drawings by Frenchmen.

Today, a drawing is a pursuit-in-itself for an artist. He does not make a few indications, a line here, a mass there, as a mere notation for a larger work; he completes the depiction; it is framed, reproduced, given a title. As a result something of the spontaneity which characterizes drawings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is lacking. In the latter the artists wanted a self-consciousness, indulged their fancy, reworked a passage, introduced two, three, four extra hands if the first pose did not please them. There is something appealing in their informality and intimacy.

Nevertheless, there are other qualities in these works. There is, for example, the poise and simplicity of the Greek vase drawing displayed in pictures by Picasso. He can capture in the outline the character of shape, rounded form, grace. The classical drawings to be sure are sophisticated and exotic. Pablo Picasso is versatile and quick to absorb ideas; even in this display we see his taste for Ingres, for the Roman painters, and the Greek. The most original and probably the most touching is the Blue Boy drawn in crayon.

This drawing particularly shows how the artist vacillated between the worlds of fact and fancy, maintaining the appropriate balance. His gift is tremendous in range. In comparison Raoul Dufy seems facile, dilute, superficial; Vlaminck appears wanting in discipline, incapable of striking a balance between sense and intellect. The Matisse drawings are on the whole poor example, most of them made probably in the great rush to produce for an anxious public. Dunoyer de Ségonzac, in an aquarelle, shows direct descent from Cézanne. Jean Lurçat displays a real talent, and a fine coördination of abstract pictorial elements.

D. A.

Tonight at the Pops

Dance Program

Polonaise, "Eugene Onégin" ..... Tchaikovsky
Ballet Suite ..... Gluck-Mottl
Norwegian Dance, No. 2 ..... Grieg
Dance of the Saporogian Cossacks ..... Gliere
"Invitation to the Dance" ..... Weber-Berlioz
"Voices of Spring," Waltz ..... Strauss
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
"El Amor Brujo" ("Love, the Sorcerer") ..... de Falla
Hans Wiener and his Dance Group

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Exhibitions: Paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith; Etchings by Mary Cassatt; modern American prints; Museum drawing classes, work by Turner and Girtin.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; free gallery guidance at 11 a. m., music at 2:45 p. m., admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 5, through July 29, admission free, and music at 2.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Water colors and drawings by André Derain.

Children's Museum of Boston—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Exhibitions: Roman mosaics; miniature desert scene, displayed at the Boston spring flower show; 650 dolls, including the Helen Draper Ayer collection.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Craftwork by Master Associates. Through May 19. Work by Guild of Textile Weavers. Through May 23.

Myles Standish Galleries—Exhibition of paintings by New England artists. Oils by Francis B. Libby, Charles H. Richert, Alphonse Shelton. Water colors by Robert Charles Haun and Stephen Yocudowsky. Also pastels by F. G. Kyle.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Vose Galleries—General exhibition of oils.

Architects' Shop—Water colors by Robert F. Jackson. Through May 19.

Copley Society—Exhibition of paintings by Gretchen Cook. Through May 18.

Children's Art Center—Pastels by Elizabeth H. T. Huntington. Through May 21.

Grace Horne Galleries—Water colors by Elizabeth Lee. Also exhibition by Carl Gordon Cutler and Charles Hovey Pepper. Through May 19.

Boston Public Library—Travel scenes, posters and illustrated material, courtesy of Railway and Locomotive Historical Society. Through May 20.

Guild of Boston Artists—General spring exhibit of paintings, sculpture and miniatures by members.

Germanic Museum—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Sculpture and drawings by Marta Adams. Through June 3.

Junior League—Exhibition and sale of painted trays, boxes and arts and crafts by Mrs. Georges Sarton. Through May 19.

Foster Brothers—General exhibition, including colored lithographs.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition of paintings and photographs by D. de Paola. Through May 31.

Fogg Art Museum—Sculpture, jewelry and textiles from the primitive tribes of Africa and the Pacific islands. Through May 28.

Boston City Club—Water colors by Harold B. Warren. Through May 21.

Fine Arts Theater—Paintings of "Bohemians of Boston," by Joseph George Valerdo; marines, landscapes and "paper paintings." Through May 31.

Boston Art Club—Pictures and sculptures "never before shown in Boston," by contemporary American artists. Through May 26.

Medici Book and Print Shop—Water colors and drawings by Katharine H. Sturgis; through May 26; water colors by Ehn, June 1 to 16.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"THE SHINING HOUR" (Plymouth). Conrad Nagel and Violet Heming in Keith Winter's play. 8:15.

Movies

BOSTON—Walter Huston in "Keep 'Em Rolling." The story of a cavalryman who loves his horse. Also Clive Brook and Diana Wynyard in a screen version of A. A. Milne's "The Dover Road," newly titled, "Where Sinners Meet." 10 a. m., 12:32, 3:04, 5:36, 8:08, 10:40.

METROPOLITAN—Clarence Budington Kelland's "Thirty Day Princess," with Sylvia Sidney and Cary Grant. On the stage, elaborately produced revue, "Up Pops the King." Singer's Midgets. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:45, 10:20.

ORPHEUM—H. B. Warner in "Sorrell and Son." Vaudeville, 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE—Clark Gable, William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Manhattan Melodrama." Walt Disney colored Silly Symphony, "China Shop." 12:25, 2:40, 5, 7:20, 9:45.

KEITH'S—John Barrymore and Carole Lombard in a screen version of the amusing stage comedy, "20th Century." 10 a. m., 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

FINE ARTS—Catherine Bergner in "Melo," a film of interest chiefly to adults. But for patrons of all ages, "Three Little Pigs" are back again, 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, 7:25, 9:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"All Men Are Enemies," with Helen Twelvetrees. From the novel by Richard Aldington. Also Bebe Daniels in "Registered Nurse," another hospital story following the trail beaten by "Men in White." Fenway at 1, 3:35, 6:10, 8:45. Paramount at 9:25 a. m., 12:12, 2:50, 5:46, 8:33.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Pops concert. 8:30.

B. U. ORCHESTRA—Free concert, open to the public, at 29 Exeter Street. Program, directed by Robert Cohen, includes Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, Ravel's "Pavane pour une Enfante Defunte," and Grieg's "Sigurd Jorsolfer" suite. 8:15.

TOMORROW

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "French Rooms," by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

BEACON HILL GARDEN CLUB—Gardens opened to the public from 2 to 6, at 158 Mount Vernon Street, 71 River Street, 112 Charles Street, 51 and 52 Pinckney Street, 23 West Cedar Street, 24 Chestnut Street and 8 Walnut Street.

FOGG ART MUSEUM—Gallery talk by Frederick R. Pleasants. "Exhibition of Oceanic and African Sculpture." Galleries IV and V. 4.

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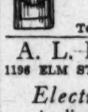

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100% equipment with Admiral Byrd's South Pole Expedition
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Stop at Scott's Kitchen
103 WEBSTER STREET
We have homemade cakes and ice cream. We will be glad to make any special kind of cake or ice cream.
If it's Scott's it's Good.

New Low Prices Now in Effect
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Order now for next winter
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Hoitt's Chests Have Dignity and Beauty
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In Treadeasy Shoes
You'll adore their trim, slim line and you'll welcome their matchless comfort.
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Do You Get Perfect Results Every Time You Bake?
You will with an
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For the Bride or Graduate. Or a choice of many other lovely gifts.
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United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Apartment, unfurnished 3 rooms, bath, pullman kitchen; entire third floor private detached home on double lot with trees in Chevy Chase, D. C., near circle; heat, gas, electricity, maid service included; $55. CL. 2363.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—3-room furnished apt., 30 min. Times Square, 3 blocks Prospect Park; convenient beaches; unusually reasonable summer; newly decorated. Write Box Z-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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MRS. ELIZABETH VANDENBERG, Greenwood, Virginia, will welcome 2 young children as company for little girl to spend summer in private home; loving care assured.

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LYNN, MASS.—Attendant and general man, active, middle aged, single; for elderly man. E-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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FOR RENT—Fine house in perfect condition, good location, ample grounds, reasonable rent. Jem 9726, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, morning hours, 1, 2 or more. Room 1740, 33 West 42nd. Tel. afternoons, Chickering 4-1009.

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BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO., 100 Boylston St.—Cash paid for old gold, diamonds, silver; jewel estates appraised; high-grade watch and jewelry repairing; 30 years' experience.

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Large room, twin beds, nice for couple or two men; 3 min. from bathing beach; excellent table board; delightful place for summer. CALL GRANITE 0923

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BELLPORT, LONG ISLAND—For sale, 3 acres, country estate, modern house, furnished, 10 rooms, 3 baths, oil burner, garages, greenhouse; bungalow 5 rooms, bath; near bay. J. C. PAYNE. Phone 51.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—A friendly home in a private family; quiet, desirable rooms, delicious food. Asp. 8243.

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ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Room in private apartment in well ordered house; best part of Fenway; extended view. Tel. eve., Com. 2170.

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ACTIVE, capable experienced companion-housekeeper; anywhere; pleasant environment desired. Write X-33, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Junior Stenographer desires position, full or part time. MISS KENNEDY, 3949 12th Ave. W. Ell. 1315-L.

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Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach; tennis, riding, golf; excellent cuisine; $17.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

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Hosiery, Gloves, Lingerie, etc.
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Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
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Where they meet the style and beat the price
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AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 47 YEARS
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Modern Methods Throughout
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Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
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Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
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Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
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579 HOWE ST., *off Dunsmuir*
Old English
Dining Room
full of quaintness
and restful charm
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
Excellent Home Cooking

RICHARDSON-JARMAN LTD.
High Class
Men's Furnishings
The Home of
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Complete Line of Builders' Supplies
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O. B. ALLAN Limited
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Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts., Vancouver

Welch's
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makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage.
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Artistic
Hair Workers
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Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries.
675 GRANVILLE—3843 GRANVILLE

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In addition to all lines of laundry work we offer a special feature.
TINTING TABLE LINEN
at a low cost
Something New in Western Canada
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FISH—POULTRY—EGGS
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Always Newest and Smartest Styles at Low Prices
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COAL
1001 Main Street Seymour 210

Clarke & Stuart Co. Ltd.
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Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF NOW READY
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Highest grades at reasonable prices, of Footwear for Men, Women and Children. Formal Outing and Sports Styles.
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You can rely on
Quinton's
Cleaners—Dyers—Furriers
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Men's Clothing and Haberdashery
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Quality First
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A Reliable, Clean, Modern and Progressive Market. Featuring at all times Government-Graded Choice Quality Beef.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

The NEW CAKE BREAKERS
at $1.50
They break cake in even, beautiful portions, free from crumbs, leaving the most delicate frosting or filling intact. Smart, colorful Catalin handles. Ask to see them in the Jewelery Department next time you are in the store.
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Launderers *Dry Cleaners*
Rumford's
Phone 86 311
"By Every Test the Very Best"
City Dairy Limited
Milk—Cream—Butter
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

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Buy With Confidence!
SIMPSONS
Guarantee is your full protection
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FOR PURE
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
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PHONE 7641
A wagon on every street 365 days a year

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Milk—Ice Cream—Butter
THE DAVIS DAIRY, Ltd.
Phone 5551
"Our wagons pass your door daily"

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKHEATH — Facing park; character house modernized, fitted basins, excellent cuisine; pleasant garden; 15 minutes Charing Cross, 34 Crooms Hill, S. E 10. 'Phone Greenwich 1246.

DEVON—Sixteenth century farmhouse, Dartmoor border-land; 12 miles Torquay; indoor sanitation; electric light; riding tuition. Pinchaford Farm, Hay Tor. Telephone Hay Tor 20.

30, FROGNAL, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.3 Phone Hampstead 3157. Exceptionally comfortable board residence in well-appointed house, excellent cooking and catering, constant hot and cold running water; personal supervision; best part of Hampstead; terms moderate; reduction for permanency.

LONDON—Ladies' residential club, 13, Lyndhurst Gardens, N. W. 3 (Tel. Ham. 0403) and 19, Craven Hill Gardens, W. 2 (Tel. Pad. 7231). Excellent accommodation with partial board from 2 guineas.

LONDON, Guest House, 23 Queensboro Ter., W. 2—Highly recommended; NOTED FOR GOOD COOKING; single from 42/-; double 76/-.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

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BOOK BINDER
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Phone Euston 1071, 1072

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SPENCER CORSETS AND BELTS individually designed; fittings at clients' homes. Phone MISS ALEXANDER (Wimbledon 2129).

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COATS, GOWNS; ladies' own materials used. MARGARET GRIEVE, 10A Earls Court Rd., Kensington High St., London, W. 8. Western 6256.

DRESSMAKING—Day and evening gowns. Children's dresses. MIRIAM SALISBURY, 10 Great Portland Street, London, W. 1. Langham 1397.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Service Bureau
Employment Agency
DOMESTIC STAFF SECRETARIES
GOVERNESSES NURSES
96 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3.
Ken. 3836

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Lady with distinguished residence seeks Rolls-Royce car, 3 minutes Christian Science church, wishes to let luxury flat, and would consider introducing married couple or lady and daughter into highest London society; references. Box M-3074, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London W. C. 2.

LONDON—To let, a first-floor and a second-floor flat in Sinclair Road, Kensington; 4 rooms each, 30/- and 25/- p. w. each; or would let the whole as maisonette at 50/- p. w. Apply Fulton, 191 Hammersmith Road, W. 6. Riverside 3616.

LONDON, CROUCH END—Unfurnished sunny garden floor, 4 rooms (2 large, 1 morning, 1 fitted kitchenette), bath, separate lavatory, geyser, gas points, electric light; available June; near bus, train and tube. OWNER, 46 Hornsey Rise.

LONDON, KENSINGTON—Sheffield Terrace 21; unfurnished self-contained sunny flats overlooking gardens; large rooms, passenger lift, constant hot water, central heating. Housekeeper or Sloane 3810; also 67 Harrington Gardens.

LONDON—Close Christian Science church; beautiful 6-room, unfurnished, self-contained flat with kitchen, etc.; constant hot water. Particulars BOND, Sloane Terrace Mansions, S. W. 1.

LONDON, E. 11—Four-roomed, 3rd-floor, self-contained flat; unfurnished, quaint and room-y; beautiful outlook; suit family 2 or 3; £1 p. w. 27 Cambridge Park, Wanstead.

LONDON—Furnished flat at 14 Patten Road, Trinity Road, Wandsworth Common, S. W. 18; 3 large first floor rooms, kitchenette, etc.; seen by appointment; rent £95.

LONDON, W. 1—Unfurnished flat, 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, 2 bathrooms; every modern convenience; £350. Box M-3078, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, S. W. 15—Newly decorated flat; sitting room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen; electric light; 27/-. MR. MARTIN, 41 Erpingham Rd., Putney.

LONDON—Flat (unfurnished): 1 large sitting room, kitchenette, 1 or 2 bedrooms. MRS. E. COTTLE, 36 Olive Rd., Cricklewood, N. W. 2.

UNFURNISHED flat in quiet road North London, 3 large rooms and kitchen, electric light, gas points for fires, use garden, Mountview 4024 or write Box M-824, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

HANDBAGS—Exclusive, original; afternoon and evening. EVELYN MARSDEN, 65 Conduit Street, W. 1. Tel. Regent 2209.

GARDENING

LONDON GARDENS for garden work of every description. Design and maintenance. 118 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1. Sloane 7288.

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ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied; driving instruction and insurances arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2239.

Local Classified Advertising
Other Than United States and Canada

HOUSES FOR SALE

GOLDERS GREEN STATION, near, and almost adjoining Hampstead Heath, freehold detached house for sale; 6 rooms, bathroom and scullery; price £1280. Apply SILVER, 131 Nortin End House, Pitsjames Avenue, London, W. 14.

LONDON, GOLDERS GREEN — Adjoining park; near tube, heath; modern house, garage; 6 bedrooms, 2 reception; pretty garden; every convenience. GOODMAN, 20 The Park, N. W. 11.

ROEHAMPTON, near Common — Attractive, modern, labour-saving house for sale, or let furnished or unfurnished; 2 reception, 7 bed, 3 bathrooms; central heating; garage, small garden, full-sized tennis court. Box M-3119, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WIMBLEDON COMMON—For sale, freehold; 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, boxroom, good offices; nice garden; £2,700 or near offer. Box M-2471, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOUSES TO LET

IN Old World village, E. SUSSEX, a tiny timbered cottage, comfortably furnished, for 2, with nice garden, lovely walks, gorgeous views; will let for short periods, weekends available for August. 125 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, London, S. W. 10.

KENT, BARGAIN—Residence to be let, 4 reception, 6 bed; tennis, flower, vegetable garden, orchard; garage 3 cars; poultry houses; £90 p. a. THE FIRS, Edenbridge (three minutes S. E. Station). Tel. 57.

LONDON, ST. JOHNS WOOD—Unique little studio house charmingly furnished in quiet but convenient position; rent 6 gns. p. w.; 1 large sitting room, 3 bedrooms, small dressing room, kitchen, bathroom and studio. Box M-316, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, S. W.—FURNISHED HOUSE. 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, all conveniences including Ideal boiler; garden. 104 Elmgrove Road, Barnes. Tel. Prospect 2957.

LAUNDRIES

AT the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollen are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken. Members of the British Laundrer's Research Association.

THE CROWN LAUNDRY
RIGAULT ROAD, FULHAM, S. W.
Soft water and pure soap used. Moderate prices. Mending done. Collection all parts. TELEPHONE PUTNEY 0127

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JOYCE (1st floor), 3 Putney Hill, S. W.—HAND-MADE HATS, modelled on head; materials made up; remodelling and renovating.

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(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings, LONDON, W. C. 2.
ENGLAND, British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—A peaceful home for rest, study; permanent or transient guest welcomed; 35/-. Greenfields Cottage, Buckland, Near Aylesbury. MRS. LONG.

PIANO TUNING

LONDON—P. G. MUKLE, Music-Roll Manufacturer for all Piano-Players and Repairer. 47 Airedale Ave. W. 4 Tel. Shepherds Bush 1566.

POST VACANT

NURSE wanted for infant middle of August, about 20 miles west of London, England; good needlewoman; Christian preferred. Write stating experience to Box M-3079, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

ACCOUNTANT bookkeeper with excellent testimonials seeks post, banking, auditing and estate agency experience. Box M-3082, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CAPABLE WOMAN age 30, desires position as housekeeper or nurse-companion. MISS SHARP, Crawley Bungalow, Uley, near Dursley, Glos.

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Daily Features

With the Inventors

Wave Motor

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE gulls which circle about this new wave motor, for which J. P. Arner has been awarded U. S. Patent No. 1953285, are probably screaming with curiosity to see such a strange machine on the briny deep. The long lever, attached to the buoy which rides the rise and swell of the waves, may be geared to a dynamo in order to transform the perpetual motion of the sea into electricity for man's use.

Your Camera

Answers to Some Questions

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

A FILM is the sensitive material on which the exposure is made. It becomes a negative when developed. In the negative the lights and shadows are in reverse order to what they were in the original. The light tones are black and the shadows are light, in varying degrees. When the film side of the negative is placed in contact with the sensitive side of a piece of developing-out paper and printed, a positive is obtained.

The high lights in a picture are the light tones, such as the sky, water, white buildings, white clothing, etc. These shadows comprise the dark-colored objects, dark foliage, dark-painted buildings, etc. In order to obtain a pleasing picture it is necessary that enough exposure be given to produce detail in the shadows.

When we speak of a main point of interest in a photograph we refer to the strongest point in the picture. This is usually the story-telling feature of the picture. All other parts of the picture should be secondary to the point of interest and emphasize it.

Composition comprises the entire make-up of the picture, the placing of figures or objects, and the balance between the different parts which go into the make-up. Composition is the most difficult part of photography, since the entire unity and quality of the photograph depend upon it. As the oeginner progresses he feels, rather than knows, what features are necessary to produce strong, well balanced pictures. In the use of hand cameras it is sometimes difficult to control some features of composition, such as spacing. It is possible to remedy some errors by making enlargements. This subject will be fully explained in a later article.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The River Arnon

THE River Arnon (now known as the Wady el-Mojib) flows into the Dead Sea from the east and formed the boundary between Moab in the south and the Amorites in the north (Num. 21:13).

A very early fragment of Hebrew poetry refers to the "Valleys of Arnon" (Num. 21:14f., Revised Version), a series of deep ravines cut by the river itself and by its tributaries. The gorge in which the main stream flows is said to be about 1700 feet deep and two miles broad from edge to edge of the cliffs which bound it, and thus forms a natural frontier which is referred to in several Old Testament passages. For instance, when Canaan and Gilead were divided among the tribes, Arnon became the southern boundary of the tract of country assigned to Reuben (Josh. 13:16).

It is supposed that when the Israelites first approached the land of Gilead from the south, after their desert wanderings, they crossed the River Arnon near its headwaters, thus avoiding the precipitous cliffs which make its lower reaches all but impassable.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The New Recipe

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE was a morning when I rose from my bed and looked at the sunrise, and thanked God that I was alive, even as I do each day. And I descended and came down, and ate my breakfast. And behold upon the table there were Doughnuts. Now if there be Doughnuts, I eat of them, but they minish not in any wise the other things that I eat, for I eat of them last.

And I said unto Keturah, Hast thou bought Sinkers from the Market? For I had not smelled the cooking of them.

And she said, I have not; for I value my peace of mind and the good will of my husband. I made these. Yea, and I made them by a New Recipe.

And I said, Wherefore wilt thou try New Recipes when already thy Doughnuts are perfect?

And she said, It is not thus that thou dost preach, for thou dost ever exhort men to do better and better.

And I said, Thine aspiration to have things better and better is thine only fault. Thou dost even try to have it so with thy Husband.

And she said, Yea, and thus far I have done very well in the matter of his improvement.

So I ate of the Doughnuts, and I said, Behold, these are just like all of thy Doughnuts.

And she said, I am glad that thou dost think so. For they are so made that they absorb less Fat; therefore are they the more Wholesome.

And I said, Go not too far with me in that Wholesome stunt; I do not want things too Wholesome; I can digest anything save it be Health Foods.

And she said, My lord, when I try a New Recipe, thus do I try it. I consider all the things that I have been wont to use that I know are good, and if I find in the New Recipe some other good thing, that also do I put in.

And I said, Keturah, thou hast the finest idea of Progress to be found in any cook on earth. For thou goest ahead, but thou playest not far from thy Base.

And I said, If all reformers would learn of thee, then would the Millennium come sooner.

And she said, I am glad that thou dost like the new Doughnuts.

And I verily did like them. For they had one ingredient that changeth not, and that is Keturah.

For, believe me, her Doughnuts are Some Doughnuts.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

For Others

A RESOURCEFUL young couple with a bare cupboard staring them in the face, and a mortgage due on their tiny home, decided they'd have to do something about it and do it at once.

The lad (who was a teacher) hunted up young men who were behind in their studies and tutored them at night from 7 till 9 o'clock. And the lass scoured the neighborhood for children whose mothers wanted them looked after through the afternoons, and found a dozen or more.

Thus was the skimpy income supplemented and the day saved for my friends. Teresa G. O'C.

A Word a Day

Perquisite

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "They crossed the somewhat ambiguous boundary that lies between the problematical *perquisite* and the comforting cash" (caption in Monitor Magazine Section, May 9, 1934).

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

installment — gratuity
necessity — checking account
additional income — promise to pay

Pronunciation: *Pur'-kwih-zit* (u as in urn, each i short).

Derivation: "Perquisite" denotes an incidental gain or special allowance in addition to one's regular income. There is no suggestion that the extra profit is not well earned, for the word is derived from the Latin *perquirere*, "to seek diligently" (compounded of *per*, "thoroughly," and *quærere*, "to seek").

"Perquisites of Courts," according to Blount's Glossary (1674), "are those profits that accrue to a lord of a manor, by vertue of his Court Baron, over and above the certain and yearly rents of his land; as fines for copyhold, waifes, estrays, and such like."

A check for commissions on his "side line" is a welcome perquisite to many a salesman.

Notes and Queries

"Has been" or "was" (Mrs. L. P.)—The correspondent asks which of the two verbs is correct for the following sentence (the thought to be conveyed being that the action has just been taken):

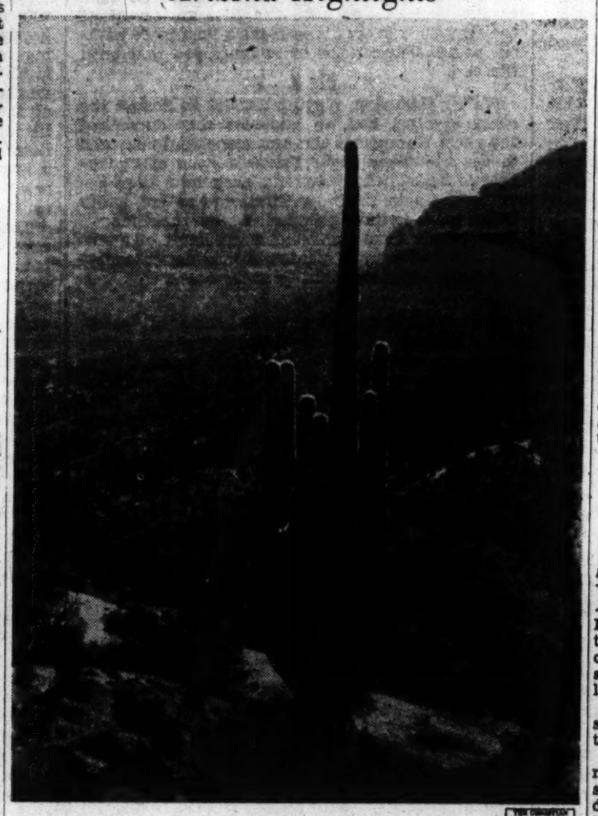
You are hereby notified that your resignation (has been, was) accepted by the Board of Directors.

"Was" may be used if the time of the action is stated. "Has been" indicates action just completed, and needs no further mention of day or hour. For example:

Your resignation has been accepted by the Board of Directors.

Your resignation was accepted by the Board of Directors at their meeting on May 10, 1934.

Arizona Highlights



The Sun Was Delicately Silvering the Finger-Tips of This Desert Sentinel When Mrs. A. B. C. Davenport, of Nogales, Ariz., Came Along. We Are Silvering Her Palm With One of the New Deal Dollars, and Awarding Her a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB for Recording and Sharing the Scene.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HE APPROACHES nearest to the gods who knows how to be silent even though he knows he is in the right.—CATO.

State Flower No. 31

Courtesy New England Wild Flower Preservation Society, Inc.

Minnesota: Showy Lady's Slipper

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THOMAS WALTER, a native of Hampshire, Eng., tramped over much of eastern North America, collecting unusual plants, and in 1887 sent his "Flora Caroliniana" to London for publication. Showy lady's slipper, or, as he called it, *Cypripedium reginæ*, was included among the new plants. He later planted it in his garden in South Carolina. By legislative enactment in 1902 it became the state flower of Minnesota. It is found in damp woods and swamps from Nova Scotia to Minnesota and south to Georgia.

The plants are about two feet tall, downy to the touch, with large oval leaves tapering at the tips. Four flying white pennants surround a shoe-shaped flower petal varying in color from light pink and almost white to crimson magenta.

FALL'S GOLDEN HARVEST

Betty Bee

Goldenrod Honey

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is reborn happiness in Betty Bee's heart. The goldenrod is in bloom and no blossom is richer in nectar deposit. True, the very early varieties are light producers, but then there are other flowers. The varieties that follow in late summer and early fall make ample amends.

To most of us, goldenrod is just goldenrod, but Betty can tell you that, despite the fact that it may all look alike, there are from 80 to 90 species. In New England alone more than 50 varieties have been classified by botanists.

Betty, accustomed to competition, found it redoubled, and not alone from the bees. A vast variety of other insects swarmed over the blossoms, some in search of nectar and pollen, others seeking warmth and protection.

Betty Bee deposited her load of honey at the completion of one of her trips. Of rich, golden shade, it seemed to reflect the glory of the blossoms that had given it birth. It also had more body than most of the honey produced earlier in the season.

With Betty's permission, let us enter the hive that we may more closely examine these new stores. There is an odor, not wholly pleasant, about the place, a rank, weedy odor. We taste the honey and make a wry face, for the flavor parallels the odor.

"Betty!" we chide, "you have wasted your time gathering this honey."

Betty emphasizes her contempt for our opinion by going forth for another load. She knows that this offensive mess will season in the sealed comb. Through agencies of its own, the honey will become aromatic and we, who now criticize, will be the first to commend and praise.

Daily Anecdote

Franklin's Toast

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY years after Washington's victories over the French and English had made his name familiar to all Europe, Benjamin Franklin chanced to dine with the English and French ambassadors. The following toasts were drunk:

By the Englishman: "England, the sun whose bright beams enlighten the four corners of the earth."

The Frenchman with great politeness: "France, the moon whose mild, steady, and cheering rays are the delight of all nations; consoling them in darkness, and making their dreariness beautiful."

Franklin with his dignity: "George Washington, the Joshua who commanded the sun and moon to stand still; and they obeyed him."

In Lighter Vein

Touring Note

First Motorist: "Bothered much with hitch-hikers on the road?"

Second Motorist: "No. I have a taxi sign I display when I leave the city limits."

Advice

"What do you think of my painting of corn in the field?"

"I'd plow it under."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

All Even

Garage Mechanic: "Hey, boss, your doctor's out here with a flat tire and a broken spark plug, and wants to know how much the charge will be."

Boss: "Diagnose his trouble as flatulent motion and ignition deficiency, change the tire, put in a new plug, and charge him three dollars."

Rather Absurd, My Dear!

"Do Englishmen understand American slang?"

"Some of them. Why do you ask?"

"My daughter is to be married to an earl, and he has just cabled to me to come across."

Capital Punishment

A college professor courteously offered his seat in the street car to a woman passenger. As the car started jerkily, the professor lunged forward, clutching wildly for a strap. His hand closed firmly on the nearest one, which happened to be already held by a young lady.

Looking up, the charming young person said, "Evidently we must hang together!"

And the college professor, looking down at the owner of the little hand, replied: "Capital punishment!"

Safer in Bank

Ellen's sweetheart was the neighboring butcher, and as the friendship had proved enduring, Ellen's mistress was not surprised when she announced her forthcoming marriage. "And I want to ask you, mum," said Ellen, "what's the best way to put my money in the bank?"

Her mistress exclaimed: "Why, Ellen, I thought you didn't believe in banks!"

"No more I do, mum," said Ellen, "but I'm going to be married next week, and I feel the money would be safer in the bank than in the house with a strange man about."—*Tit-Bits.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Blessing All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Salem, Ore.

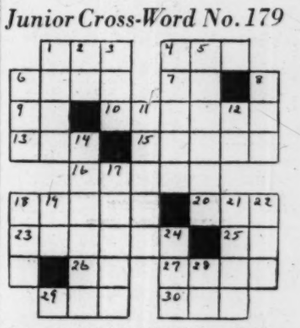
A MAN with a modest home cherished the desire to have a bird pool in the back yard. He anticipated much enjoyment in watching the birds congregate on a hot summer day and drink from the pool; but like many simple things that we desire to do, particularly the small acts of kindness, he had never found a convenient time to do it.

As another summer approached, he resolved to install the pool. Before he could carry out his plans, however, a difficulty arose. The cherries on the two large Royal Anne cherry trees in the back yard began to ripen. The family watched them turn from a yellowish white to a beautiful red. They picked them as they ripened, a few at a time, but they found that birds had sunk their bills deep into almost every ripe cherry. The disappointment was great, and the family registered a protest against the installation of the bird pool. It would only bring more birds to eat more cherries, they insisted.

Nevertheless, the bird pool was completed, and the birds gathered in large numbers. They expressed their joy with their chatter and their song. Then a strange thing was noted. The rosy cheeks of the ripening cherries were not marred by the birds' bills. The birds had drunk the juice of the cherries, but when pure water was available, they left the fruit alone.

The man's kind thoughts put into action blessed not only the birds, but him and his family.

Junior Cross-Word No. 179



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Covered part of a locomotive.
4. The whole.
6. Stringed musical instrument.
7. Therefore.
9. River in Siberia.
10. A turning.
13. Existed.
15. Hazy.
16. At that place.
18. Fog signal.
20. River in Scotland.
22. Stores secretly.
25. State admitted to Union in 1788 (ab.).
26. Measure of length (ab.).
27. Landing place.
29. Feminine suffix.
30. Girl's name.

Down

1. Havana is on this island.
2. Near.
3. Couch.
4. Stirring.
5. Released.
6. Not high.
8. Thirsty.
11. Improve.
12. First note in Guido's musical scale.
14. Wanders.
17. Flocks.
18. Timid.
19. Maiden loved by Zeus.
21. Level.
22. Organ of hearing.
24. Mineral spring.
28. Within.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

323

Sentiment always has habitually swung back and forth from one side to the other on the question said the speaker like a shuttlecock weaving a pattern of no known pattern

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Search for Cosmic Dust*

By THE HAGERS

NO WORD FROM WIDGEON
PROFESSOR WIDGEON SENT NO WORD; THE HOURS PASSED, STILL NO ONE HEARD.
THEN, AS I THOUGHT HOW HE'D WIN FAME AND HONOR DRAKEVILLE, THIS WORD CAME:
"OF COSMIC DUST I HAVE NO PROOF; PLEASE, SOMEONE HELP ME OFF THIS ROOF!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board hall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Something *Can* Be Done

If I am killed in the next war, I hope they will put on my white cross a notation that the bullet which killed me cost a fraction of a cent to make and sold for 3 cents or more. Someone, I should like it known, made a nice profit on my extinction.

SUCH a wish is not difficult to account for. Mr. John Gunther, who expresses it in the May issue of Harper's Magazine, has been led to do so, no doubt, by contemplation of the facts and figures collected for his study of the private armaments industry.

Similar facts are filling books and pamphlets and magazine articles in the United States this spring. One day last month saw publication of two important books exposing the arms racket. In March a notable article on the subject appeared in Fortune Magazine, and is now available in pamphlet form. With the Nye-Vandenberg victory assuring investigation of the American munitions business by the United States Senate, the wave of literature on war industries may become a flood.

The reaction of the public to the startling and revolting disclosures of gun makers' operations may be important to the success of efforts to control this appallingly destructive form of greed. What will this reaction be?

In some measure, bewilderment. Because of the labyrinthine ramifications of the industry itself—interlocking and international directorates, banking and government connections. And because of the differences in the conclusions which students of the arms industry offer. Some point out that this business is part and parcel of our civilization and cannot be effectively dealt with as long as civilization tolerates war. Others hold that our economic system will have to be changed before the arms hawkers' threat to peace can be removed.

The reader thus may find himself discouraged by the illusion that nothing can be done this side of the millennium to lessen the possibility of war for profit.

Attempts to steer thought toward a not impossible goal must be made. Let us define the goal. It is not—today—abolition of the arms maker. Even nationalization of the munitions industry may be tomorrow's work. But it should be possible now to put some effective controls on the international, antisocial and often treasonable trade in arms. No people can afford to wait until civilization outgrows its need of arms. They should demand that arms makers bring their business methods at least into line with present ideas of patriotism.

They have a right to demand complete assurance that weapons shall not be delivered to potential enemies in peace time, nor be sold to the enemy in war time—private arms salesmen have engaged in such business, as the records show. They have a right to demand that the sacrifices of war shall be more equally shared than they have been in the past—that somebody shall not make "a nice profit" on a fellow countryman's extinction.

No revolution, economic or political, is necessary to meet these demands in the United States. They can be fulfilled any time that a sufficient number of voters express their determination to have them fulfilled.

Some "Snorters"

IT IS good that the pride of men should occasionally be humbled, as happened recently in that proud Yorkshire city, Leeds. Men can travel under the sea faster than the fastest fish, on land faster than the fastest horse, in the air faster than the fastest bird. But in the second largest city in Yorkshire there not long ago arose a problem so knotty, so abstruse—such a "snorter, in fact—that not all their submarines and motorcars and airplanes could help them to a solution. Four street musicians, operating a violin, a banjo, and two piano-accordions, were charged with playing "noisy instruments," whereupon one of the accused inquired, surely not altogether unreasonably, exactly what a "noisy" instrument was. The magistrate did not know, neither did his clerk. On this important point, both prosecution and defense were equally ignorant. The case was adjourned for a fortnight for a legal definition of "noisy" to be obtained. But all to no purpose. Great Britain has no legal definition of "noisy." All that could be discovered was the dictionary observation that "noise" means "any audible sound." So the next time Kreisler plays in Leeds he had better be careful. His violin may be accounted a "noisy instrument."

This incident inevitably turns the thoughts of the philosophically inclined to other weighty, wordy problems which the twentieth century, with all its wealth and cleverness and greatness of achievement, has not been able to tackle successfully. What, for example, did Shakespeare mean when he spoke of "the floor of heaven" being "thick-inlaid with patines of bright gold"? All the labors of the commentators have failed to find out.

Who can lay his hand upon his heart and say that he knows precisely how many are "a few"? Or what is the exact distance indicated by "a stone's throw"? Is it to be measured by the feat of the gentleman who is said to have hurled a silver dollar across the Potomac? Or by the yet more striking accomplishment of the same George Washington, who is credibly reported to have thrown a sovereign across the Atlantic? Probably not, for, as has been well observed of both these incidents, money went further in those days.

To come to more frivolous topics, what, legally speaking, is a Prime Minister? Sir Robert Walpole, who was a Prime Minister himself, always asserted that no such office of state existed. And legally he was quite right, for to this day the law has no knowledge of the Premiership. It may, of course, be said that the Prime Minister is known to the British Constitution, to which the instant reply is, what, pray, constitutes the British Constitution? Here again no one really knows. Ardent researchers, who feel that there is little left for them to find out, may therefore take heart. There is still room for further discoveries.

Purging the Bar

ANY comprehensive analysis of the problem of law enforcement, the delay of prosecution, the need of revision of practice codes, must emphasize one cardinal fundamental weakness in the existing American juridical system. This is the ease with which fledgling lawyers and practitioners reach the status of accredited counselors and advocates. The purging and cleansing process so courageously and enthusiastically begun by bar associations in several of the states should be pursued and should receive the encouragement of representative members of the bar, of judges, and of citizens generally.

There is no denying the fact that the bar, especially in the larger cities, is crowded and pitifully overmanned. Those struggling for position, if not indeed for a precarious livelihood, are too often tempted to ally themselves with experienced or potential criminals. The lawyer who invites or induces the confidence of persons accused of crimes or misdemeanors may reasonably justify his appearance as their advocate by taking refuge in the accepted legalistic maxim that every accused person is entitled to a defense. That must remain a maxim of the law. It is at least a theoretical guarantee of what we call human liberty.

But there is a wide variance in the too liberal interpretation of that maxim. The lawyer who habitually wins verdicts of acquittal for criminals whose guilt is popularly established, and this by questionable and unethical practices, automatically extends to the predatory and vicious an invitation to seek his counsel and employ his strategy.

A defense lawyer once famous in a midwestern city was accosted and congratulated as he was leaving court after a client accused of a capital crime had been acquitted, by a stranger who volunteered the belief that the lawyer could clear any suspected person. In less than a fortnight thereafter this same stranger endeavored to retain the lawyer to defend him against a charge of first degree murder.

In the parlance of the underworld every accused criminal and every potential offender employs or is prepared to employ what he terms a "mouthpiece." This functionary is a lawyer who advises and connives with his clients as to the means of evading arrest, ways of obtaining release on bail if arrested, the methods of procuring perjured testimony, and the more subtle processes of jury-fixing.

In the estimation of lawless or vicious persons these members of the bar are veritable friends at court. Theoretically, at least, they are friends of the court and guardians of the law. That they are able to defend their clients is, in a sense, an evidence of remediable loopholes in the law and in the codes of practice. That they are willing to perform this questionable service for a price, and that price frequently a share in the ill-gotten gains of those whom they serve, is an indication of turpitude, against the increasing influence of which the bar must first purge and then as courageously defend itself.

Now Let's All Vote!

POLITICS is a good deal like bad weather—you may not like it but you can't stay at home because of it. Yet the experience of the first state-wide primary this year indicates that many Illinois voters are staying indoors because they don't like to get wet.

The best crime fighter in Chicago, where crime fighting is desperate work, tried this spring to rid his ward of gamblers. For years its pleasant residential streets had been free from gambling houses. Then aldermen changed; the police captain of the district was banished to oversight of the dog pound, and the gambling "joints" came in.

Going at their removal in a practical political way, George E. Q. Johnson, former United States Attorney, as a first step sought the nomination of a constructive ward committeeman, an obscure but politically important party official. Mr. Johnson proposed to follow with election of an aggressive alderman. He campaigned, built up a precinct organization, spent energy and cash—and when the voters did not turn out, his candidate ran third.

As a sample of current sentiment, the man who convicted Al Capone found too much of a yearning for nonpartisanship among the voters—too much unwillingness to mix in politics. Many did not understand that in a primary it is necessary, not only necessary but right, to declare one's party affiliations.

It is not getting besmirched by "dirty politics" to declare at the polling booth, "I am a Republican," or "I am a Democrat," take a ballot, and help nominate the party's candidates. The bosses always have their hand-picked slate. The one chance of better men comes through the independents mustering enough strength to outnumber the vote brought out by the diligent labors of the political "machine."

Nonpartisanship gets its opportunity in the autumnal elections, when one can select a candidate according to worth rather than by party label. But if the bosses are allowed to dictate the nominations, the value of nonpartisanship at election time wanes. There may not be much of merit to choose from.

Women especially, according to Illinois observers, are staying out of the primaries because of the delusion they must not be muddied by politics. Men who ought to be better informed are also failing to vote.

Thinking citizens should ask themselves this question: Shall the professional politicians do all the nominating and the electing, or shall the majority of the people do less complaining about government and more voting—and more governing—themselves?

Even Children's Clothes

A WOMAN, recently returning to Washington after an absence of a decade, is much impressed by the new aspect in the dress of the children who frequent Dupont Circle. Where, in former years, she says, one could tell at a glance the nationality of the children from the embassies and legations by their clothing, today all that is changed. True, the little ones who are in charge of attendants still have their nanny, *Fräulein* or *bonne*, as the case may be, whose garb is definitely English, German or French. But the same can no longer be said of the outfits of the juniors. There are, to be sure, traces of the individual tones of the proverbial dress of the country; these, however, are but tones, not the *motif*.

This pronouncement of an observant woman raises an interesting question. If this change is as definite in one capital of the world as her opinion indicates, to what is the difference due? To the effect of the ever-widening interest in things international? To the growing give and take in play and sport which permeates even the children's world? Or to the tendency of modern creators of fashions to make use of the best of each country for the adyantage of all?

Probably it is the last named—with the pleasing result that French simplicity and crispness, English cut and sturdy quality are combined with American variety and freedom, as witness the zipper addition to playtime togs. To whatever cause or causes may be attributed this departure from the strictly nationalistic to the more universal in clothes for children, it is an innovation doubtless as welcome in other cities as it is in Washington.

The Casual Day

HE WHO gets slapped is not often—perhaps not often enough—in the audience. But Sir Thomas Beecham turned his conductor's baton into a sort of schoolmaster's cane recently and "stupefied" a London audience with a sharp reprimand. Late comers had walked about looking for their seats during the overture; others had talked during the overture; still others applauded at the wrong time.

* * *

Interviewed later, Sir Thomas not merely admitted but declared emphatically that he "certainly used the phrases 'Stop talking' and later, 'Shut up, you.'" He said he was glad he did and that in another similar situation he would turn and address the house. Well, if it were not the wrong time to applaud, we should certainly applaud that address.

* * *

At some orchestral concerts—in Boston's Symphony Hall, for instance—you get there on time or you wait outside until the first movement of the symphony is over. And if it's a long piece without pauses between the movements, you wait until the end.

* * *

Walter Hampden, playing Hamlet in Boston the other evening, had an audience that outwalked the ghost throughout the first scene, and managed to deny to many eager listeners some of Shakepeare's best lines by coming back late after between-the-acts strolling. Theatergoers are guilty of no more irritating imposition on their fellows than results from the nonchalant habit of arriving late and begging pardon for an unpardonable insistence on going right to their seats.

* * *

Even at Shakespeare where it is no great loss to the late comer to wait until the end of one of the numerous and short scenes, some persons show no compunction about toppling an audience's castle of illusion into the aisle. With them it seems to be a custom, but as Hamlet would no doubt have observed, a custom that should be

more honored in the breach than the observance.

Zola's descendants have complained that "Nana" in the movie version is not at all the same thing as their illustrious ancestor's story. American novelists whose works have been translated to the screen are said to regard the complaint as quaint.

THE CASUAL WEEK

The Pulitzer awards are made and cause the usual dissension; but to the critics' cannonade the winners pay but slight attention. Once more the world can plainly see that wealth and power are so much tinsel. For proof of their futility observe the case of Mr. Insull. An English lord has just been found (a man who went to school at Harrow) who earns his living pushing 'round construction mortar in a barrow. Of all un-Tammany requests here's one to shame a politician: the New York Chamberlain suggests abolishing his own position.

P. W.

Learning the Alphabet

When my age was two times three
I recited, "A, B, C, . . ."
Children in the schools today
Start right out with, "N, R, A, . . ."

W. B.

The United States Post Office seems to have sinned both ways in issuing its Mother's Day stamp—by omission of the feet and footstool which appear in Whistler's "Arrangement in Black and Gray"; by commission via an added vase of flowers. These charges critics bring. The second seems to us the worse. Beauty incomplete might be defensible on the grounds of necessity—and half a loaf is better than no bread. But the gratuitous ornamentation of the masterpiece is not only a gilding of the lily, it is a veneering of sentiment with sentimentality.

P. S. D., recipient of a report that a two-faced clock has been invented and put on exhibition, asks how one may be expected to rely on such a time-piece.

A World's Fair in the Making

ONE of the most entertaining things about a world's fair, to those who have a chance to peek behind the scenes while one is in the making, is to see how many things are left until the last minute, yet finished on time.

Signs posted at the entrance to the Chicago exposition, which is to reopen May 26, proclaim the number of days before that date—only twelve days today, only eleven days tomorrow, and so on, like the warnings given late Christmas shoppers by advertisers. People who saw the fair put together just before the opening last season have no doubt that it will be complete this time when the turnstiles begin to click, but those who have not watched find it hard to believe.

It is a curious fact that big corporations, even as the rest of us, don't seem to warm up to their jobs until they see the deadline looming around the corner. Then what enthusiasm, what speed they put forth! The announcement that Henry Ford would participate in the world's fair this year came little more than three months before the date set for the opening. His building, an enormous modernistic white structure, has gone up so fast that one might think that it had been bought in parts from a mail-order house ready to be snapped together. As for his humble barn brought here in pieces from the old Ford farm at Dearborn, Mich., to take its place in dramatic contrast to the huge new edifice which it adjoins, that, too, is being reassembled with remarkable dispatch. A little after 7 o'clock one morning recently a whole battery of carpenters were shingling the little old stable with the shakes that had been brought here from Michigan. Put enough men to work on enough shifts, and the established notions of the length of time it takes to build a house go to pieces.

* * *

It is the same with painting, landscaping, lighting and the rest. The speedy planting of parks was one of the surprises last year. The land on which the fair was built was brand new, a filled-in terrain. There wasn't a tree or a bush on the place until the men went to work. But numbers of trucks drove up, some with fine old trees, some with shrubs and evergreens, others with grass in strips rolled up like carpet. The transformation was immediate. People who looked out of a certain window one day saw nothing but rough dirt, and a couple of days later gazed upon smooth turf, trim privet hedges and rows upon rows of blue ageratum bordered with foliage plants. Had someone rubbed Aladdin's lamp?

The speed with which foreign villages sprout here is rather amusing. For antiquity is the chief asset of these little towns, a dozen of which are being constructed for this year's fair, and they have to be built with the antiquity right in them. The trick is to take plaster casts of authentic Old World buildings, and "weather" the parts with paint as fast as they go up. The early American village, full of historic reproductions, was put up, churches, houses and all, with a rapidity that would make the good Colonists who built the originals gasp. In the Italian Village a new tile roof went up a week ago with a sag that suggested a century of settling.

With all this activity, which is duplicated in the building of the amusement section, the children's island, the model house zone and other parts, there is a rather surprising calm in the world's fair offices. If you call to see Mr. Rufus C. Dawes, president of the exposition, you are met in the anteroom of his office in the Administration Building by genial Adam Beckley, whose beaming face suggests quiet southern plantation homes rather than a world's fair office. As you sit gazing at the big Oriental rug in the reception room, Adam provides more of this peaceful atmosphere by discoursing about his beloved employer. Thirty years he has known the Dawes family. His admiration for "Mr. Rufus" knows no bounds. There is only one man to whom he can be compared, in Adam's devoted thought, and that is Abraham Lincoln. And Adam, although self-educated, is a well-read man who knows his American history. Incidentally, he does a rather admirable job of keeping Mr. Dawes free from a host of requests without antagonizing any of the visitors.

* * *

Mr. Dawes sits in a well-furnished office that seems to belong to a LaSalle Street bank rather than to this temporary world's fair structure. It is not always easy to get in to see him, as his stream of callers and calls is perpetual, but once one is inside his door he feels unhurried, for Mr. Dawes is an agreeable host. He takes pleasure in the fair as a father might in a clever child. From his window he watches the building of a giant electrically lighted fountain in the lagoon. It will make the illumination of last year, brilliant as it seemed then, appear dim, he thinks, and will use unbelievable amounts of water and current. An organizer and manager of light and power companies in the past, Mr. Dawes must find this superfountain, capable of running up heroic water and light bills, quite entertaining.

From his windows, too, he watches the other building activities all around him. He is confident that things will be finished on time. The secret, he says, is division of responsibility. It looks like an enormous job. In actuality, it is many jobs, each unit of work being planned and executed by someone charged with just that one thing. In this respect a big exposition borrows the technique of the circus, where each troupe is wholly responsible for its own act.

This year most of the persons responsible for the work of the fair have a previous season's experience to their credit, which makes their task easier. Many of them came from business and professional life and had to learn this world's fair job by trial and error methods. Now they go about it with certainty and assurance. If only they could find another fair to manage, wouldn't they put it on in record time!

DOROTHEA D. KAHN

H. G. Wells Views the Shape of Things in the Capital

An Intimate Message From Washington

FROM THE MONITOR'S WASHINGTON BUREAU, 1287 National Press Building, May 14

MR. H. G. WELLS, whose nose for news is the basis of his skill as a prognosticator, has been in town this week. Which is another way of saying that interesting things have been happening. Mr. Wells was right in coming. Turning-point decisions and situations have filled the last few days. They are of interest to Americans and foreigners alike. Mr. Wells's eyes sparkled with all the verve of old, in his ruddy quizzical face, and his unbelievably high-pitched voice rose another note or two as he contemplated the New Deal with a group of newspaper friends here. When I last saw Mr. Wells on the Riviera, he was jaded and cynical. Yesterday he was eager and young again.

Three or four illustrations will show the sort of pace at which we're moving, and the turning points we're reaching. First, note the final vote on the Stock Exchange bill. It was 62 to 13 and only 12 Republicans voted against the measure, while 15 Republicans were in favor. Now, for 4½ months, what is described as one of the most powerful lobbies in history—and certainly one of the most expensive—has been opposing this measure, in part or in whole.

Yet, when the time came for senators to answer that fateful and disturbing yea or nay, only a baker's dozen of them could muster up courage or conviction enough to say nay. Which is a plain indication that an overwhelming part of Congress, with its ear tightly glued to the ground in an electoral year, is convinced that the country has not had enough of the Roosevelt experiments, and in particular wants to put a check on Wall Street.

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These dispatches have occasionally mentioned the "counter-revolution" which for months has been abroad in the land. Saturday's vote would indicate that this movement is confined to small electoral groups—possibly to the men in the parlor car and scarcely at all to the man in the day coach—and that the criticism aims more at vague details like "regimentation," "Communism," and "extravagance" than at specific, though fundamental, measures such as control of the stock market. Congress was particularly pressed to its vote—in spite of the mighty stock exchange lobby, which not only represented Wall Street but nearly every large brokerage house in the country—by the suspicious drop in the market last week, when every ordinary basis seemed to point to a rise. It was charged that the break in the market was stage-managed.

Well, whatever the truth may be, the die is now cast. The market is to be regulated, and can go forward on that assumption. This bill, in a way, was the essence of the New Deal. The vote was 62 to 13. The vote came fourteen months and eight days after the new Administration began, which would indicate not that the Roosevelt honeymoon continues, but that the honeymoon has come and gone, that the first marital readjustments have taken place, and that the President and the Congress and the country are beginning to get on a basis of mutual understanding.

Simultaneously with this illuminating event, came the Strange Case of Dr. Thorp. This deplorable episode illustrates the good and the bad of the present Administration in vivid fashion. Dr. Thorp, as you know, is an Amherst College professor—not radical, not doctrinaire, but just an able man—appointed nearly a year ago to the key post of director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The general resentment against college professors, plus Dr. Thorp's erstwhile slender affiliation with the Republican Party, plus a cabal within the bureau itself, delayed his confirmation by the Senate all this session, and finally brought about a refusal to confirm from the Senate Commerce Committee.

President Roosevelt then withdrew his support from Dr. Thorp with surprising speed; Dr. John Dickinson, Dr. Thorp's chief and sponsor, protested hotly, and was with equally surprising speed himself given the Thorp job, temporarily, with authority to clean up the bureau. Now this illustrates: (1) The disgraceful extreme of party politics and job-hunting conspiracy of which the Administration is guilty; (2) President Roosevelt's willingness to take advice and act on it, good or bad, first in withdrawing the nomination and then in cleaning up the situation. In short, the New Deal has its Old Man of the Sea—politics—still on its back; it also has an open-minded and reforming zeal in its leadership. Strange pair of horses—but they explain many of the roads we have jolted or sped over since last year.

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And you should take note of the budgetary situation. Though Congress went off the reservation once or twice in voting new expenditures—such as the payments to veterans and government employees—the President has kept his appropriations precisely to the figure he estimated on Jan. 3, last. He does this by subtracting Congress's wild oats from relief expenditures.

Which is poetic justice. But the President has not kept his word so scrupulously in the deficit. Try as hard as may be, it looks as if, by the end of the coming fiscal year—June 30, 1935—the budgetary deficit will be only two-thirds of what the President gloomily estimated it to be. Nobody should mind that much. For the current year, which ends in a little more than a month, his deficit can scarcely be more than $5,000,000,000, if it is that, while he estimated $7,000,000,000. Of course, the explanation is that Mr. Roosevelt's prophecies deliberately erred on the gloomy side. But, after seeing almost four years of error in underestimate, rather than overestimate, the public apparently likes its guessing to be wrong, happily rather than unhappily. And, the President having kept spending down thus far below his estimates, his supporters can say with greater confidence that he can keep his promise of a balanced budget in 1936.

Speaking of finance, we are once more snowed under by columns of news about the war debts. It is regrettable that realism cannot enter this field. Only two facts are perfectly clear. They are: (1) that the man in the street in America quite understandably would like to get his money back; (2) that the man in the street in Europe has no intention of paying, in full or anything like it. More students agree that without a flow of world trade the money can't be paid, and the man in the street should be able to understand this.

But the welter of talk about "token payments" and "default," and the "Johnson bill," and "money markets," is enough to confuse the experts. We only know that the old war debts wrangle is with us again. The token payment system, we read, is apparently doomed. And we are told that perhaps the whole creaky debts structure will collapse. But—while we are being shocked, and indignant, and all the rest of it—won't some of us say with the farmer whose balky, kicking horse was stolen, "Well, she's gone, anyhow."

Erwin D. Canham